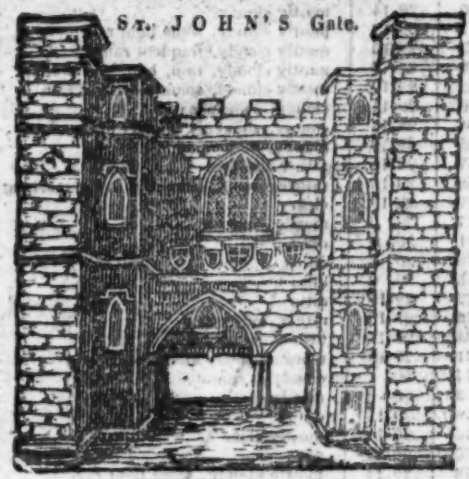
THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
M.Post M. Herald
Morning Chron.
Times-M. Adver.
P. Ledger-Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St James's Chron
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Sun—Even. Mail
London Chron. 2
L. Packet-L. Ev. P
Albion-C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.-Inq.
Cour'd'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3, Bedford
Berwick-Birm. 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bristol 5, Bury
Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2.-Chester 2
Chelms Cambria.



St. JOHN'S Gate.

Cornw.-Covent. 2
Cumberland 2
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchest.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.-Leicest.
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3—Notts. 2
Northampton 2
Norfolk Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea.—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Suss.
Shrewsbury
Stafford—Stamf.
Taunton—Tyne
Wakefi.—Warw.
Worc. 2.-York 3.
Ireland 37
Scotland 24
Manks Advertiser
Jersey 2. Guern. 2.

AUGUST, 1809.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for July and Aug. 1809 690
Peacock's Machine for Filtration of Fluids 691
Mr. Strode & Mr. Malcolm on Hist. of Herts 692
Mr. Clutterbuck's intended History of Herts 693
Remarks on Innovations in Clerical Titles . *ib.*
L. L. on the Scotch Episcopalian Church . 694
"Tusser's 500 Points of Good Husbandry" 695
Knighthood of the Order of St. Joachim . 696
Encouragers of the "History of Leicestershire" *ib.*
Architect. Innovation, No. CXXXVII. 697
West Fronts of Notre Dame and Lichfield Cath. *ib.*
Parallel between York and Rheims Cathedrals 700
View of the West Front of York Cathedral . *ib.*
Interment of Suicides.—Marriage of Minors 701
The Projector, N° XCIX. . . . . *ibid.*
Progress of Manning's "History of Surrey" 704
St. Peter's and Monckton Churches, Thanet 705
Illustrations of Horace, Book I. Satire I. . . *ib*
Mr. Donovan's Answer to the Rev. H. Davies 712
The Coming of Christ in St. Peter explained 718
Effectual Methods of destroying Black Beetles 722
Mr. Carter's Reply to "An old Correspondent" 724
Correspondents answered.-Corbett Baronetcy 725
Account of the Family of Sheffield, &c. . . *ibid*
The real Author of "The Beggar's Petition?" 726
Useful Caution to inexperienced Sportsmen 727
Literary Intelligence . . . . . *ibid.*
Review of New Publications; *viz.*
Account of Jamaica and its Inhabitants . . 729
The British Cicero, by Dr. Thomas Browne 735
Letters to and from Archbishop Nicolson . 742
Elements of Reform—Letter on Toleration . 747
Ode on the Death of Lieut.-Col. Tucker . . 748
Attention to various Species of *Fungi* requested *ib.*
Select Poetry for August 1809 . . 749—752
Proceedings in the late Session of Parliament 753
Interesting Intell. from the London Gazettes 758
Account of the glorious Battle of Talavera 764
Abstract of the principal Foreign Occurrences 769
Account of the Trial of Adm. Lord Gambier 773
Country News—Domestic Occurrences . . 775
Gazette Preferments—Civil Promotions . . 778
Ecclesiastical Preferments *ib.*-Dispensations 779
Gen. Mackenzie and Heroes of Talavera . 780
Additions and Corrections to former Obits. 781
Births and Marriages of eminent Persons . . . 782
Obituary with Anecd. of remarkable Persons 783
Bill of Mortality from July 25 to Aug. 28 790
Average Prices of the Markets for August . 791
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks . 792

Embellished with a beautiful and accurate View of the West Front of York Cathedral, from a Drawing by Mr. John Carter, engraved by J. Basire; and also with Views of St. Peter's and Monckton Churches, in the Isle of Thanet.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London: where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid. 1809.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1809.

Meteorological Diary for July 1809. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

Days.Mo.	M. S h.	G. heat	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	65	70	29-14	mostly cloudy
2	63	71	29-12	mostly cloudy, some light rain
3	60	63	29-10	mostly cloudy, frequent rain
4	51	60	29- 7	mostly cloudy, rain, hail, and thunder
5	53	63	29-10	mostly cloudy, some very light rain
6	55	60	29-11	cloudy, some showers
7	60	64	29-14	cloudy, showery, thunder in the night
8	60	65	29-13	cloudy, very rainy
9	57	67	29-16	rather cloudy
10	55	69	29-18	rather cloudy, some rain in the morning
11	62	72	29-19	clear
12	67	77	30- 0	mostly clear
13	64	71	30- 0	ditto
14	63	76	30- 1	ditto
15	69	76	30- 0	ditto
16	71	73	29-19	ditto
17	63	73	29-15	rather cloudy
18	54	64	29-17	mostly cloudy
19	64	71	29-19	morning clear afternoon cloudy
20	63	75	30- 1	cloudy at times
21	67	73	30- 2	mostly cloudy
22	59	68	29-18	ditto
23	58	72	29-16	mostly clear
24	66	70	29-15	ditto
25	60	72	29-14	mostly cloudy, some light rain
26	64	76	29-13	cloudy at times, some thunder
27	66	78	29-13	cloudy at times
28	67	69	29-12	cloudy at times, evening some light rain
29	65	70	29-13	cloudy and windy, afternoon rainy
30	66	70	29-10	cloudy and showery
31	61	68	29- 7	cloudy at times, frequent showers, windy.

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at eight o'clock in the morning are 61 27-31; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, were 66 7-31; in 1807, 64 14-31; in 1806, 63; in 1805, 61½; and in 1804, 62.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1 inch 7 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 2 inches 76-100ths; in 1807, 4 inches 21-100ths; in 1806, 3 inches 87-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 60-100ths; in 1804, 3 inches 78-100ths; and in 1803, 94-100ths.

Meteorological Table for August 1809. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in August 1809.
July	°	°	°		
27	62	72	61	29,75	fair
28	63	69	55	,65	showery
29	56	66	56	,75	showery
30	61	69	57	,61	cloudy
31	56	69	58	,55	fair
Aug. 1	59	68	59	,70	fair
2	58	68	56	,65	fair
3	57	68	53	,39	showery
4	55	59	52	,54	rain
5	55	63	57	,75	showery
6	60	68	55	,89	showery
7	57	67	60	,77	cloudy
8	63	69	59	,98	fair
9	60	72	61	,90	fair
10	64	76	68	,85	fair
11	67	76	60	,75	fair

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in August 1809.
Aug.	°	°	°		
12	57	62	56	29,69	showery
13	58	65	55	,80	showery
14	57	66	57	,80	showery
15	58	68	60	,79	cloudy
16	60	71	60	,92	cloudy
17	64	75	60	,83	fair
18	59	76	59	,78	fair
19	62	69	57	,75	fair
20	60	68	56	,98	showery
21	60	65	54	,80	rain
22	55	66	57	,80	fair
23	56	66	55	,56	fair
24	55	66	50	,48	showery
25	54	61	49	,49	showery
26	54	62	54	,79	showery

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1809.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Aug.* 4.

IT has often occasioned surprize to me, that Water, which constitutes so large and constant an article of domestic use, should be an object of little or no attention with the publick. Were the numerous sewers that are emptied into the Thames, and the matters with which other streams are impregnated, considered, most persons would feel disgusted, and desire to have this very universal fluid rendered more healthy and palatable. Filtering stones, indeed, and other means of purifying water, have been suggested, but without proving adequate to the wishes of a family. They may purify this fluid in small quantities; at the same time, I imagine, they are liable to the inconvenience of becoming foul from sediment in the water, in consequence of filtration by descent.

At length a gentleman invented a machine to purify it by ascent, through strata of pebble stones, or sand, in imitation of a natural spring. This appeared to me an object long wanted, and highly important; and, about twenty years ago, I applied to my friend Peacock, of Finsbury-square, and of the Office of Works at Guildhall, the inventor of it, to favour me with one, which he placed within a leaden cistern, already in the kitchen of my house; and ever since it has continued to supply the family with clear transparent water, without requiring alteration or repair; nor would I be without it for any consideration.

The inventor has communicated to me the following history of it, which I think must be acceptable to every reader, on which account it is transmitted by JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

Office of Works, Guildhall,
SIR, *July* 27, 1809.

The following is a short account of my improved Machine for the Filtration of Fluids, and *particularly Water.*

The filtering medium, or agent, is common gravel, cleared from earth and loam by many repeated washings; it is then dried, and the particles carefully sorted and separated to form the several strata of which the filtering medium is to consist. The vessel to contain the said medium is of tinned copper of a cylindrical form, seven inches and a half in diameter, and about eight inches deep; at the bottom of this cylinder is a small chamber, and the like near the top thereof, both formed by perforated plates or gratings of tinned copper: in the intermediate space between the said plates is placed the purified gravel in strata; the stratum consisting of the grossest particles is placed upon the lower grating; the next stratum, the particles whereof are about half the size of the first, is then laid in; and upon this the third stratum, consisting of particles about one-fourth of the size of the first, and this sort of law or series prevails in the rest of the strata up to rather more than one half of the height of the cylinder, where the particles of the gravel are as fine as sand. The order of the strata is then reversed, so as to finish at the top with the like gross particles as were first laid in upon the lower grating; the whole is then pressed together, and the upper grating soldered down upon it; and lastly the cover is soldered on. It will now be evident that the filtering agent, consisting of the sandy or finest part of the gravel, is that stratum which rests in the middle of the height of the cylinder, and that all the superior and inferior strata are only to keep this immovable in its place, so as never to be shifted or changed; and the particles of the strata lying immediately under and over the same are of such size as to secure every particle of the filtering agent from penetrating

ing the aforesaid strata with which it is in contact; *i. e.* the interstices of the particles of the upper and under strata next to the filtering medium are too minute to admit the passage of a single particle of the filtering medium or agent into them, so that all the strata will remain distinct and unmixed as long as the cylinder containing them shall endure.

The cylinder, being thus prepared and charged, is placed between two tubs, cisterns, or other vessels; the upper vessel is to contain the water, &c. to be filtered, and the lower vessel is to receive it after filtration, or rather as the filtration is going on. The turbid water in the upper vessel is made to flow into the cylinder by a pipe which passes through the several strata of gravel, and empties the said water into the lower chamber of the cylinder, from whence (by means of another pipe, the upper orifice of which reaches above the surface of the turbid water in the upper vessel) the air is expelled, and the water, by the hydrostatic law, ascends through the medium, and flows in a purified state from the upper chamber of the cylinder into the lower vessel for use.

Attached to this apparatus is a small pump, with which the filtering medium is occasionally cleansed, by raising fair water out of the lower vessel into the upper chamber of the cylinder, and forcing the same, together with *all the silt*, &c. lodged in the interstices of the gravel, downwards through the medium into the lower chamber, and from thence out of the cock at the bottom of the cylinder, to be thrown away, &c. The ordinary produce of this machine is about two hogsheads every 24 hours; so that, if the surplus of the lower vessel were allowed to run into a proper reservoir, the machine might be in constant action, and a quantity obtained not only for tea and drinking, but also for bread, pastry, soups, brewing, washing, and every other domestic purpose for which pure soft water is preferable to that which is impure and dirty.

The price of the apparatus complete, in an open frame, as adapted for sea service, or for the military when encamped, or for private families who choose it in that form, is fourteen guineas; the price of the cylinder and medium only to those who choose to employ their own plumbers, &c. to provide and fix their pump, pipes, and cocks to the cylinder, and their cisterns, &c. is eight guineas.—These prices are exclusive of package or carriage.

Possibly some persons may choose to have the machine inclosed in an ornamental case, as a piece of furniture to stand in their dressing-room, or have it concealed in a closet or recess behind or near to their side-board in their dining-room, from which a pipe may deliver the filtered water in a continued stream into a handsome glass vase on their side-board; in the centre of such vase may be a glass pipe or tube inserted in its foot; the upper orifice may be a little below the brim of the vase, so that the surplus water may, through such pipe or tube, be conveyed into a cistern or reservoir in the basement, for the ordinary uses of the family. I am, Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

JAMES PEACOCK.

To Dr. Lettsom.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 5.

THE following query in p. 600 of your last number, induces me to give Viator some information on the subject of it:

"Is there any probability of a History of Hertfordshire being begun, taking Chauncey for its guide? From the number of resident proprietors it could not want encouragement, assistance, or support."

In the course of a conversation with the late William Strode, Esq. whose numerous good qualities will long be remembered and acknowledged, he proposed to me that I should re-publish Chauncey's Herts by subscription, with such corrections and additions as could be obtained from the Lords of Manors, &c. *new* Church notes, and a general description of the County from my own observations, with some new plates of the best subjects in edifices and monuments. I did not hesitate to say I should have no objection to undertake the work, provided a sufficient sum was subscribed to secure *one* from being involved in expences so very heavy as attend publications of this description. He requested me to think

think of some method by which the plan might be forwarded, and send it to him in writing. I did so; and the outline of it is as follows.

I proposed that something more should be demanded than the usual price of a folio volume, in order to accomplish the undertaking in a manner worthy of an opulent county; and that, after the demands for printing, engraving, incidental charges, and my own remuneration, were satisfied, a sufficient sum might remain to found a charity-school there, or promote some other useful project to be suggested at a meeting of the subscribers. My proposal met with his cordial approbation, to which I may venture to add that of the Marchioness of Salisbury, who was pleased to tell me she thought my offer did me honour. I received the ensuing letter from Mr. Strode, dated at Bath, Sept. 28, 1804, which will prove how much in earnest that worthy gentleman was on the subject.

"I received the favour of your letter. I have written to Mr. ———, of ———, whom I mentioned to you as an excellent judge, as well as a great admirer of Antiquities, for his opinion, giving him the outlines of your plan, and requesting, if he approved and wished for a more minute detail of it, that he would give you leave to wait on him, either at ——— or in London, as he best liked. If he appoints the former place, you will consider me as answerable for your expences. There cannot be any thing improper, if he approves of your plan, in circulating Proposals, to feel the pulse of the County. If he should desire to see you, you will go prepared to settle all particulars; such as what price should be put on the volume, what your trouble and expences should be estimated at, and what you expect as a certain sum for each parish, and for the trouble of superintending the press, that every expence may be ascertained for the information of subscribers; and in what time you propose the work may be produced with probability. Mr. ——— is the ——— who has enriched his Chauncey exceedingly with his own labours, and from whom you will receive more information and assistance in such an undertaking, than from any other person in the County. He is a friend of Mr. ———'s, and very much esteemed in Herts. If any thing occurs, I should be glad to hear from you.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

WILLIAM STRODE.

"I should propose the subscriptions to be paid into a banker's hands in town, and five trustees to be named, any two of whom should make a board."

It only remains for me to add, that I never heard from the gentleman alluded to; and that Mr. Strode afterwards informed me his influence in the County of Herts was much more limited than he had expected.

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, *Watford, Herts, Aug. 7.*

IN answer to a query of your Correspondent Visitor, "Whether there is any probability of a History of Hertfordshire being begun, taking Chauncey for its guide?" I beg leave to inform him that I am at present engaged in collecting and arranging materials for a work of that nature; and that my undertaking has met with very general encouragement from the resident proprietors in this County. I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity of giving publicity to my intentions, through the channel of your valuable Miscellany, and of soliciting the communications of your Correspondents upon the subject which I am attempting to illustrate. ROBERT CLUTTERBUCK.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Aug. 8.*

AT some intervals I recreate myself with the perusal of the Red Book, to know how the world goes. To my surprise, in the list of *Deans* I found those of Bocking, Battle, Middleham, Ripon, Southwell. This I considered as an innovation, which I proved by turning to the Red Books for 1798 and 1762. Mr. Stockdale is not aware of this. It is not usual to insert mere livings called Deanries in the list of Dignities. Those whose erroneous kindness has lifted up their friends, would do well to consult the Liber Regis and the customs of the Church. In the account of the Essex Clerical Charity, of which the Bishop of London is the President, the Dean of Bocking is styled only *Rector*. The title of *very reverend* lately given to him is a mistake. It is in the memory of man that Dr. Hall, father of the present Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, did not write himself Dean of Bocking in the Sermon or Sermons which he published.—Being upon a subject of ceremony, I shall remark that the Bishop of London, though a Privy

a Privy Counsellor, has never, till lately, been styled *Right Honourable*, in dedications, &c. The first instance I remember, was prefixed to a Commentary on the Common Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. J. Shepherd. If the innovation be admitted, the title of Right Reverend should precede, as a Bishop precedes a Privy Counsellor. Surely the late additions savour much of the Irish disposition to lay honours on clerical characters. Was Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, ever styled Right Honourable? Did not his temporal honour merge into his ecclesiastical? I have no dedication near me to prove this assertion.

P. S. The insertion of Mr. in clerical names is certainly proper. In the beginning of the last century Mr. Nelson mentions the Rev. Mr. Kettlewell; and at the close of the last Dr. Johnson styles J. Wesley the Rev. Mr. John Wesley; to distinguish him, I suppose, from his brother Charles.

Why may not a clergyman style himself (sinking his name) Rector, Vicar, or Curate of ———? The insertion of the surnames of Bishops and Deans in their publications is an innovation. I do not remember it before the present reign. The names of Bagot, Porteus, Pretyman, and Watson, occur in Episcopal compositions; but it is not the style of either House of Parliament. Thanks for a Sermon are given to John Lord Bishop of ———.

A Friend to the Hierarchy.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 11.

My name and address are, as they always have been, much at the service of any gentleman who thinks himself entitled to call for them; and if, by so doing, you can avert his displeasure, you are heartily welcome to give them up to Dr. Gleig, though I cannot see with what propriety he, of all men breathing, can object to your admission of anonymous letters; as all the four, on which he lays such abundant stress, on account of their having introduced him to the choicest company, appeared originally in your Magazine under the signature of "A Presbyter," and it was not till after, according to his own account of himself, he could number *real* Dignitaries among his friends, that he grew bold enough to take off the mask.

Plain facts are best delivered in an unadorned statement, and can bring themselves forward advantageously without any ostentatious reference to the high titles of applauding Patrons, whether living or dead.

What originally induced me to take up the pen, twenty-four years ago, was by no means a confidence in my own talents for Controversial Divinity; but honest indignation at a Junto, whose Letters of Orders were forbidden by the Legislature to be registered, and declared, if registered, totally null and void, pretending to bestow mitres, and, together with them, a right to pecuniary legacies bequeathed to American Bishops.

Neither knowing nor caring whether Dr. Gleig's pamphlets were given away or disposed of to the cheesemonger, I mentioned great part of the impression being soon withdrawn from sale as a circumstance which prevented my procuring a second copy to replace the first, which went to the Library in Redcross-street, and left me to speak of it only from recollection. My dating a controversy which, it seems, began in 1785, and continued, I think, till 1787, only from the latter of those periods, without attempting to discriminate the æra of each scattered piece not worth preserving, is quoted triumphantly by Dr. Gleig, as a proof of my fallacious memory; while his own does not carry him, without great deviation, through a single paragraph, or hinder his glaringly misrepresenting me in a far more material instance: he calls my recommending Occasional Conformity an exhortation to communicate with the Romish Church, when in France, Spain, or Portugal; though in the very same sentence even his garbled extracts from my Letter clearly shew that what I proposed was confined solely to Protestants: it was introduced chiefly with a view to Presbyterians of the Established Scotch Church settled in England, whose they are subjected to tests, from which their own country is happily exempt.

Instead of wishing to bend everything to the little narrow tenets of this or that peculiar sect, principles founded on mature deliberation lead me to coincide with Dr. Buchanan, author of "The Star in the East," when, with the liberal spirit transmitted to him from George Buchanan, the first of Caledonian Poets and Historians, he observes: "we have

so

so contentions in India like those in Britain, between Protestants of different names. When the idolater abjures his own Cast for the Gospel, he considers the difference of Protestants (if he ever hear of them) as being insignificant: he cannot contemplate these minute objects."

Dr. Gleig rashly undertook to prove that there can be no Episcopal Church in Scotland but under the superintendance of the successors of its deprived Prelates. So strange a position confutes itself. The late Dr. Miles Cooper, and the present Mr. Sidney Smith, were ordained in England, and preached in Scotland, subject to no such superintendance. Many more names of Ministers might be produced by those who are better acquainted than I am with Scotland. Two instances, however, are sufficient to shew that Episcopal Pulpits in Scotland might be more respectably filled than by those who come wrapped in the mantle of Nonjurors; and that the present absurd schism is kept up merely for the purposes of a powerful party. Even among Roman Catholics a Titular Bishop of London, who traced his pedigree from the deprived Bonner, though nominated by the Pope, would not be received with the same respect as a total stranger who arrived from Italy with similar credentials. In religion, or in secular nobility, such genealogies as have a traitor or a persecutor for their source, are infinitely worse and more odious than those which spring from the mechanic or the ploughman.

Subscribers to the Thirty-nine Articles cannot overlook that which requires Ministers to be *lawfully* called: being the passport to preferment, it is less liable than some of the others to be either lightly esteemed or casuistically explained away. I would ask, when did any English Dignitary or Incumbent open the door of a Cathedral or Parish Church for Dr. Gleig, or any of his fraternity, to officiate in? One such admission into the Sanctuary would be more to his purpose than exhibiting reams of their "playful wit," accompanied with extravagant commendations, or whole sacks filled with their eleemosinary donations.

But it seems *this* class of Dissenters have their own word for being less dangerous to the Establishment than Methodists, Anabaptists, and various other reputed hereticks, to whose very names I am a total stranger. Where I in some measure know my ground, a few words may suffice. In England some of the Methodists are beneficed Clergymen perfectly orthodox; others use extempore prayers, and are licensed like the Anabaptists; but neither of these two sects carry their pretensions so extravagantly high as Dr. Gleig's "Primus Scotorum Episcopus," and his self-constituted Divan, the Titular representatives of Bishops, who about one hundred and twenty years ago were cashiered for their disloyalty.

No retrospect attends the Act of 1792: the toleration it holds forth does not raise those whose Letters of Orders were before that period null and void, into a rank superior to that of *reputed* Priests or *titular* Bishops. Ordinations and consecrations managed in such assemblies are not only foreign to the established Kirk, but moreover always have been, and still continue to be, disallowed by the Church of England; though there may be found some individual Bishops weak enough to countenance them.

Yours, &c. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Woodstock*, *Aug.* 10.

HAVING some years since projected a new edition of "Tusser's Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry," with notes, and being now engaged in preparing it for the press; I am induced, through the medium of your extensively-circulated Miscellany, respectfully to solicit the assistance of gentlemen who are favourers and admirers of Old English Literature, by the loan of copies of the editions of 1573, 1580, 1585, and 1586, which I have hitherto been unable to procure; together with any anecdotes respecting the author, or observations on his work, not commonly known, or easily accessible.

Information connected with the subject of this undertaking addressed to me at Woodstock, will be very thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged, by W. MAVOR, LL. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 17.

IN answer to the query in your last Magazine, p. 606, as to the Order of Knighthood designated by the letters

ters K. J. annexed to the name of Sir Egerton Brydges, the writer of that query is informed, that those letters relate to the Foreign Order of St. Joachim, into which the gentleman in question was elected in November 1807.

The enquirer may find an imperfect list of the few British subjects on whom this Order has been conferred, among the names of those who have been honoured with Foreign Orders, at the end of the Peerages of Debrett and Kearsley. And a full account of this Order may be found in a work intituled "An accurate Historical Account of all the Orders of Knighthood at present existing in Europe. To which are prefixed, a critical Dissertation upon the antient and present state of those Equestrian Institutions, and a prefatory Discourse on the origin of Knighthood in general: the whole interspersed with Illustrations and Explanatory Notes. By an Officer of the Chancery of the Equestrian, Secular, and Chapteral Order of St. Joachim. Printed by J. C. Bruggeman at Hamburgh, for J. White, Fleet-street, London," 2 vols. 8vo. no date, but about 1804. A notice of this work may be found in British Critic, vol. XXV. p. 549, in which an account of the Order of St. Joachim is extracted.

It may not be improper to add, that this was the last of the many Orders of Knighthood conferred on the illustrious Nelson; and that the initials K. J. which have puzzled your Correspondent, may still be found annexed to two or three names in the Red Book.

With regard to the person who has given rise to the query now answered, the communicator of this answer will not permit himself to be urged to say more, than that he has reason to know the honour was conferred in a manner as unexpected as it was flattering; and that there are many reasons why, peculiarly situated as he is, it must have been doubly acceptable to him. +++†

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 15.

INDULGE me by laying before your Readers one more List of Worthies, who have volunteered their names as encouragers of the "History of Leicestershire;" and I will promise not to trespass again on their patience till the Hundred of *Guthlaxton* (which is in great *forwardness*) shall be re-printed. *Sparkenhoe* is advancing as rapidly as the peculiar difficulties attending so laborious a task will permit. J. Nichols.

Bristol Public Library.
Manchester Old Book Society.
Marquis of Hertford.
Earl of Essex.
Lord Sondes.
Lord Braybrook.
Sir George Robinson, bart.
Sir George Beaumont, bart.
Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, bart.
Sir William Skeffington, bart.
Sir William Manners, bart.
Sir Philip Stephens, bart.
Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, K. J.
Robert Best, esq. Bank.
Mrs. Burt, Colton, near Rugeley.
Robert Chessher, esq. Hinckley.
Mr. Clarke, Bookseller, Bond Street.
Mr. Combe, Bookseller, Leicester, a second copy.
Mr. Dash, Bookseller, Kettering.
Mrs. Dicey.
Edward Flower, esq. Islington.
Joshua Grundy, esq. of the Oaks, Leicester.
Philip Hills, esq. Battersea Rise.
Saville John Hyde, esq. Quorndon.
John Newdigate-Ludford, esq. Ansley Hall, Warwickshire.
Edmund Malone, esq. Foley Place.
Mr. Professor Martyn.
Hon. Mrs. Meynell.
John North, esq. East Acton.
Henry Otway, esq. Stanford Hall.
Rev. Dr. Parkinson, Chancellor of Chester, and rector of Kegworth.
John Penn, esq. Stoke Park, Bucks.
Charles Small Pybus, esq. Great George Street.
Rev. T. Rackett, M. A. Spettisbury.
Abraham Rhodes, esq. Clerkenwell.
C. B. Robinson, esq. Hill-Ridware.
Sacheverell Chandos-Pole, esq. Radborne, Derby.
Mr. Simco, Bookseller, Air Street.
Samuel Smith, esq. M. P. for Leicester.
Thomas Smith, esq.
Mr. Todd, Bookseller, York.
Rev. W. Tooke, F. R. S. Ormond St.
William Tooke, esq. Bedford Row.
Edmund Turnor, esq. Colsterworth.
G. Van Nunenburg, esq. Stamford.
H. Vaughan, esq. M. P. Curzon Street.
Rev. Tilly Walker, Mears Ashby.
Henry Whatton, esq. Loughborough.
Penruddock Wyndham, esq. Salisbury.

J. Carter del. 1808.

View of the
WEST FRONT OF YORK CATHEDRAL

J. Basire sc.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. CXXXVII.

(Remarks, &c. continued from p. 630.)

CHAPTER IV. The Cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris. "Size of the windows, and the number of the marble columns, which he (speaking of Fortunatus, a poet of France) fixes at thirty, are the chief objects of his admiration. From this it should appear to have been a considerable structure." p. 116. What, a building decorated with thirty columns, a considerable structure? However, it is possible 15 columns on each side the Centre Aile, from West to East, is meant in this instance; but if the contrary, and 30 columns are to stand for the whole series in every part of the Church, what must we say in admiration of the innumerable columns in our Cathedrals? Salisbury in particular, where, a certain Author sings,

"As many *days* as in one year there be,
So many windows in this Church we see;
As many marble pillars there appear
As there are *hours* throughout the fleeting year."

"The interior (date 1220) is divided into *five* Ailes, by four ranges of columns; a species of grandeur which never crossed the channel." p. 119. Ignorance or inexperience. The Galilee, or Chapel, at the West end of Durham Cathedral, is divided into *five* Ailes by four ranges of columns, date, *circa* 1154, seventy-six years prior to the display of "grandeur" at Notre Dame.—"The West Front [Notre Dame] (date 1220) it must be remembered, is a striking proof that the French, at the end of the twelfth century, had added a richness to their Gothic, which we, if it was not imported, were at least half a century later in producing." p. 120. Another gross misrepresentation; as Lichfield Cathedral, in its Front, from which the West Front of Notre Dame appears, in many respects, but an humble copy, gives a date 1140; eighty years antecedent to the latter.

As for information about plan, uprights, and decorations of Notre Dame, not any hint is given, if we except the concluding lines in this chapter. "It is impossible, by mere description, to convey an adequate idea of the three marigold windows of this Cathedral, which still retain their painted glass, and which are not only its most admirable ornaments, but the most magnificent I have any where seen." p. 120. Then it may be affirmed positively that our young Amateur never honoured York, Lincoln, &c. with his presence, where the marigold windows (sorry I am to repeat such an untechnical term) are richness itself; retaining their painted glass, and giving dates more than a century prior to the French marigolds.

I shall go into a description of the West Fronts of Notre Dame and Lichfield Cathedrals; the former taken from a print of the 17th century, and the latter from a drawing lately made by J. Carter.

Notre Dame.—West Front. Three doorways; each containing in their architraves a variety of small statues, and, in the centre of each opening, a statue, attached to a cluster of columns. These doorways are divided one from the other by buttresses of three stories; shewing niches and statues of very moderate appearance. Over the doorways runs a line of niches and statues (twenty in number), called the Gallery of Kings. In the centre of the elevation, and immediately succeeding the Gallery, is one of the "admirable" "marigold" windows, as above. In each division, right and left of the elevation, are accompanying windows with pointed heads; but of little interest. The succeeding, or third story contains a succession of open compartments, with a compartmented parapet, taking a *level horizontal line as a finish* to the upright. Two *Towers* may be said to carry on, in an indirect way, the design, but of a very humble cast, raised in one stogy, with plain double windows, buttresses at the angles, of the like simple work, and a compartmented parapet.

Lichfield Cathedral.—West Front. Three doorways, with small statues in the architraves; the centre doorway recedes into a large and superb porch, with statues in niches, attached to clusters of columns. At the angles of the front rise octangular buttresses, which are continued upwards with great majesty. Here the range of the first story is made out; and the whole face of the work is wrought with pedestals, niches, and statues (many destroyed), and surrounded by compart-

compartments of the most exuberant cast. A tier of niches succeed this story, with statues of 24 kings. Thus our Royal Gallery contains four more statues than is found at Notre Dame. The second story in its centre gives the great West window, one of the glorious features of our Cathedrals; not as in the French method, where the greater portions of their fronts are sacrificed for the "marigolds." The rest of this story, with continuations of the octangular buttresses, is filled also with compartments, pedestals, and niches (statues destroyed), as in the first story. On the third story, a pedimental finish rises over the great window, filled up with most beautiful tracery, and a grand centrical niche. On each side these centre particulars, a window and spaces still make out, with compartments, niches, &c. the main design (statues destroyed). The octangular Towers continue increasing in enrichments; and with compartmented parapets constitute the finest preparation for those most splendid decorations, the two spires, which are covered with delicate windows, compartments, and every appropriate ornament; and if we were in this description to notice the centre Tower and Spire of the Transepts, the splendid display would then be complete—a display which, from the combination of *three* such sumptuous objects, surely must surpass any French effort in Ecclesiastical Architecture, much less in the half imitative Notre Dame.

Chapter V. Rheims Cathedral, and Abbey Church of St. Nicaise.

Cathedral of Rheims. "Most beautiful in France; and this pre-eminence has not only been fully allowed, but even extended by the few of our travellers who are qualified to form a judgment on the subject," p. 122. Three names of English authors are given in a note, as thus "sufficiently qualified:" a Poet, a reverend Divine, and a noble Lord, amateur admirers of "Gothick;" each, in a manner, wholly devoid of Architectural practice, either by making drawings or constructing edifices, &c. "Altar dedicated 1215," p. 125. "Church finished 1241," *ibid.* "The Plate which accompanies this work (copied, we presume, from the common French print, as no draughtsman's name is affixed to the engraving, though the copying engraver's name is not withheld; it would have been more creditable to have said, engraved from a drawing made for the occasion) will supply the place of description, and will, I am confident, ensure the decision that the exterior of the Cathedral of Rheims is the most beautiful piece of Gothic Architecture in the world," p. 126. This is downright apostacy from that due predilection which an Englishman, not fraternised with the horror of the times, French principles, should feel for the Architectural honour of his native land; it is an opinion so full of blind delusion, and dark deviation from just comparison, that it would have been a professional crime in me (passing by the impolitic propensity of the author's friends, of introducing the publication at this hour) not to have brought forward these Remarks. But I hope for such poison I have an antidote. Then follows a fulsome string of praises, of which the author says, "That these praises may not be thought extravagant and unfounded, I will point out distinctly its beauties, and the cause of its superiority. The diminishing or pyramidal form is in itself more graceful, and it is certainly more congenial to the character of the Gothic style, than the square fronts of our Cathedrals," *ibid.* I call upon my countrymen to award judgment for this wilful and destructive error. Is there one of our Cathedrals, nay, common Parish Churches, but what terminate, in their West fronts, in a "pyramidal form," not alone from the necessary commencement of the roof, but from the general assemblage of decorations constituting the characteristicks of a West front? I refer back to Litchfield and Notre Dame. The former has a pyramidal finish, the latter is totally a "square front," without the most distant hint at anything toward a vertex, or point.—"It has the advantage, which is possessed too by some of ours, of having no mixture or confusion of design," p. 127. Some of ours, indeed! View Salisbury, York, Litchfield, Peterborough, Exeter, Wells, &c. &c.—"He (the Architect of Rheims Cathedral) has surpassed any other front in richness; at the same time that he has excelled them in lightness, he has judiciously placed all his heavy magnificence below, and has gradually lightened

lightened and relieved his ornaments as they rise to the summit," &c. p. *ibid.* In regard to "richness," York will be found on comparison richer in the hundredth degree; and as to excelling in "lightness," how can that be maintained, when in the same sentence we find so much of "heavy magnificence" conjoined. Here is a problem which only our author's friends can solve.—"One of the chief and distinct excellencies of this façade, and that which renders it superior to all those of this country, is the admirable magnificence of the portal, and its just proportion to the rest of the building," *ibid.* This I deny; what then becomes of the grand entrances or portals of York, Salisbury, Winchester, &c. each boasting a rival "magnificence," though not of that disproportionate spreading out in width and height as at Rheims, which still we find held forth as an "excellence." Tell me that the dimensions of a basement story should exceed the whole expanse of an elevation by "its just proportion to the rest of the building!" This is a position as absurd as it is unprofessional.—"The great entrance of a Cathedral should always be worthy of the structure to which it leads; yet this circumstance seems never to have influenced the English Architects, who have expended their chief care in the construction of a magnificent West window, beneath which invariably a mean and disproportionate door presents itself," *ibid.* His note brings these examples: "York, Salisbury, Lincoln, Wells, and Litchfield Cathedrals. Westminster Abbey, King's College Chapel, &c. &c." Of the entrances (or as our Author has cut them down to mere "doors") of these two latter fabricks I say nothing; but of York it is on a parallel with Rheims, though not of such monstrous proportions; Salisbury in masonic power falls but little short of Rheims: of statues and ornaments it never had any. Lincoln also is sumptuous. Wells I pass by. Litchfield: Have I not above sung out its charming features? And now to hear these several glories reviled, and held as "mean and disproportionate!" Surely this must stir a man; an Englishman, I mean. Gaze on the grand portal of Exeter Cathedral, where are a profusion of arches, columns, niches, statues, compartments, and every other embellishment that can render the arts of Sculpture and Masonry consummate and inestimable. This portal remains in excellent preservation, containing statues of twenty royal personages, with as many supporting angels, of the most exquisite work, forty statues of holy characters, and the like number of small ones, making in the whole not less than one hundred and thirty sculptural tributes to the memories of long-departed heroes, saints, and martyrs.—"We have not a single instance worthy of our Churches; and in this respect the arrangement of the French Churches, with their ample portals and marigold windows, have externally a decided advantage," p. 128. I must once more exclaim, Oh! the fatality of French prepossession! And are these "marigolds" (proper only for certain situations, as Transepts, &c.) to be held as superior to our justly-designed and appropriately-applied oblong and pointed windows? our Western front arrangements, our pride of national art, to be derided, to be held out as things cheap and of no interest? Forbid it, propriety of opinion! forbid it, true taste! I presume, in this place, I need but direct my Readers to the West Front of Peterborough Cathedral; where the three grand entrances, receding into one wonderful porch, extend in height to the very roof; the general design of which is upon that majestic scale of "arrangement," that, if all other of our Churches failed in this instance, it would alone stand the ordeal of comparison before this mighty Rheims.—"In surveying the Cathedral of Rheims, there is, I think, nothing which the most scrupulous taste would wish altered, except the finish of the Towers, which perhaps might have assumed a more spiral shape," *ibid.*; and, I think, "might have assumed" something more of dimension, conformity, and able construction; for, as they stand, they are truly "mean and disproportionate."

It would have been more satisfactory in our Author, if, instead of straining every opinion *to shore* up the fame of his Rheims, he had given us some glimmer of the interior of the building, its decorations, &c.; but not an iota is brought forward; and we might more than suspect, that he spun out his

hour

hour of "survey" in devotion to the West Front alone, without taking one peep through "the admirable magnificence of the portal?" But it is now time to direct my countrymen to the engraving of a view of the West Front of York Cathedral (*Plate I.* in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE of this Month), not copied, like that of Rheims, from some equivocal publication, but from a regular drawing, made on the spot by our common friend John Carter, in the year 1806, under the patronage of Sir M. M. Sykes, bart. M. P. that great encourager of English art, and engraved by *James Basire*.

Parallel between the West Fronts of York and Rheims Cathedrals; in order to evince which elevation displays the higher degree of richness, and which possesses the greater portion of the sublime and beautiful:

YORK.	RHEIMS.
Three entrances, justly proportioned to the main elevation, filled and surrounded by niches and statues. The buttresses dividing the Front into three grand parts, made out in *seven* stories of niches, with statues*. Grand window over each side portal, and over the centre ditto the luminous glory of the kingdom, with all its magic tracery, and refulgent painted glass. The surrounding spaces entirely occupied with niches and compartments, and crowned with a most exquisite *double* "pyramidal finish" in tracery, perforated battlements, &c. The second tier of windows, in side divisions, are fine; the two Towers, not set on, as it were, an after-thought upon the elevation, are carried up in a regular succession of architectural ideas, to the "summit" of scientific perfection and excellence, not to be surpassed.	Three entrances; too large, and out of all proportion to the rest of the work: filled with statues in *rows*, without niches, &c. Buttresses of *two* stories only, having few niches and statues; not any windows visible on the side divisions, open compartment filling those spaces. Over the centre division, a "marigold" window; which, being the only admission for light, must render the Western interior "dark and gloomy." The upper story, a range or gallery of niches with statues (of a very excellent turn, certainly); and thus the Front is terminated, and terminated in a direct "square" form. It is to be observed, that this is a second instance, Notre Dame being the first, of a French "square" termination. Thus our Author, in two instances, falsifies his own assertions. A small pediment is seen above the gallery, which has no connexion with the finish of the Front, being merely the commencement of the roof, detached some feet beyond it. The two Towers are not only unappropriate in their forms, but are worked upon the gallery without any preparatory indications verging from the body of the design to which they have been thus, as it were, untimely stuck on, doing away the previous interest such a front must necessarily have excited!

I am still impelled, from the many opinions to be combated yet remaining in the "Historical Survey," to continue my Remarks in the succeeding Miscellany, when they will certainly be concluded. AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 12.

I WAS much pleased with a letter signed Clericus, inserted in your valuable Miscellany some months ago. The subject was, the unpleasant feelings excited in the breast of a conscientious Clergyman, at reading the whole of our admirable Funeral Service over the corpse of a deliberate Suicide. I have often experienced painful sensations on the same account; and, where the circumstances of the case were well known, ventured to make the following alterations: Instead of "Forasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God of his great mercy to take

* The greater part of these statues are restored in the drawing, as the original ones were some years back destroyed.

take unto himself the soul of our dear brother here departed," I have substituted, "Forasmuch as this our brother is dead." Instead of "We give thee hearty thanks for that it hath pleased thee to deliver this our brother out of the miseries of this sinful world,"—"for the deliverance of all true believers from the miseries of this sinful world." Instead of, "as our hope is this our brother doth,"—"as our confidence is all sincere Christians do." To say that Almighty God takes to himself the soul of the cool and wilful destroyer of himself, *viz.* to render thanks to the Divine Being for delivering *him* from the miseries of this sinful world who has, unbidden and uncalled, rushed into eternity, seems shocking, and by no means conformable to the intentions of the venerable Compilers of our Liturgy.

Juries, on account of the feelings of surviving relatives, and the forfeiture of property incurred if they bring in a verdict of Felo-de-se, lean much to mercy on such occasions; and a Coroner's warrant will not always satisfy the mind of an officiating Minister, that the deceased was actually deprived of his intellects when he put an unnatural period to his life.

Another subject of difficulty occurs to me: a friend, during his occasional absence, requests me to officiate in marrying couples for him. Young persons frequently present themselves as desirous of entering into the marriage state, to all appearance under age. Interrogate them; they tell you they are two or three and twenty: you have nothing but their looks to oppose to the assertion. They are perhaps wholly unaccompanied; consequently have neither any one to act as father in giving away the bride, or be a witness to the celebration of the nuptials. The lower Church officers, the Clerk and Sexton, who, if they get but a fee and donation, are wholly regardless of any other concern, throw themselves into every chasm, and supply all deficiencies; but, though these respectable personages can attest that a man and woman calling themselves by such and such names were united in the bonds of wedlock; yet they very often are totally ignorant that they are correctly described, or the persons they represent themselves to be. In the overgrown parishes in the environs of this alarmingly extended Metropolis, no care is taken to ascertain that persons giving in banns are parishioners; but their declaration unexamined and unquestioned is accepted. The officiating Clergyman cannot by any vigilance or circumspection distinguish who are and who are not parishioners; and to refuse to marry couples who have been out-asked, and come to the Church for the purpose of forming an indissoluble connection, may be attended with very serious consequences. Certainly some proofs of the actual residence of the parties within the precincts of the parish when they are unknown, of their being of age, or of the consent of parents when they appear minors, should be required before they are permitted to do an act which is irrevocable, upon which their own happiness or misery very much depends, and in which the honour and interests of their families are deeply concerned. I shall thank any of your Clerical Correspondents for his sentiments on these important subjects.

Yours, &c. P. T.

THE PROJECTOR. No. XCIX.

"Ille communis, qui est cunctis in mortalibus, sensus." Ammianus.

IN an admirable miscellany of reflexions and criticisms just published, under the title of *Anonymiana*, it is remarked, that "*Common Sense* is generally esteemed the most useful kind of sense; as, when we hear it said of a person of parts and learning, but giddy, thoughtless, and dissipated, running into debts and difficulties, and taking no manner of care of his affairs, that *he has all sorts of sense but Common Sense.*" The same Author informs us, that "this *Common* Sense, or a good understanding, is a Latin phrase as well as an English one;" a circumstance which I quote with some satisfaction, for, in what may be here advanced in favour of Common Sense, I should be sorry to be thought a friend to innovations in morals or language.

Observations similar to the above have been frequently made by other writers; and we scarcely pass a day without hearing of some advantages which Common Sense might have procured, or some mischiefs which Common Sense might have averted. But, while we pay a compliment to Common

Common Sense, which seems to give it a superiority over the rest of our senses, it has not yet been explained why we call that *common*, which, we are told, men of parts and learning are not always able to attain, and which, if we may judge from the many examples of those who want it, does not seem to deserve the epithet so constantly applied to it. And this will appear the more extraordinary, if the opinion be just which some observers of mankind have formed, namely, that few men have Common Sense.

It has been thought that this apparent inconsistency is capable of being explained by a very trifling alteration in the language employed on this subject. If, for example, we say, that few men *use* Common Sense, it may still be true that the sense we speak of, the sense which distinguishes right from wrong, and proper from improper, is common, and so common, that few persons are found without it. As to the use of it, it is rather whimsical, that those who have made its existence to be doubted by not employing it in their own affairs and conduct, are, at all times, extremely ready to apply it to the affairs and conduct of other people. Hence, the antient founders of our laws very wisely determined, that the decision of matters of right and wrong, just and unjust, should rest with twelve men, promiscuously taken from the mass of mankind, and not endued with more enlargement of understanding than is supposed to be included in Common Sense. And it is observed, that when they decide according to this sense, the world so generally acquiesces in their opinion, that there remains but one person dissatisfied, namely, he who has lost his cause; nor would he be a dissentient from their opinion, had he been in any other situation than that in which his obstinacy happened at that time to place him. It must not, indeed, be omitted in every discussion on this subject, that, however common this sense may be, there are very many who either are born with, or afterwards, by some means, contract an aversion to it, and who, knowing the value which others put upon it, are for ever endeavouring to find out a substitute, which, however, they have not been able to accomplish.

It is as easy to suppose that a man may possess Common Sense, and yet act like a fool, as it is to suppose that a man be rich without liberality; the only use for which riches are calculated. The difference, indeed, between the possession and the use of our senses occurs so often, that Common Sense is by no means a solitary instance, although, in the daily intercourse of life, it may be allowed to be one of the most striking. Whoever has attained but a moderate share of knowledge of the world, or is but a superficial observer of what passes around him, must have frequently remarked that there are men who make very little use either of their eyes or ears, and who, in many matters of great importance and interest, are, to all intents and purposes, both blind and deaf. But it would be wrong to assert from such examples, that seeing and hearing are not Common Senses. The practice in such cases is not absolutely to renounce the use of eyes and ears, or to affect to be blind or deaf, but to delegate the use of our eyes and ears, for a certain time, to other persons, whom we suppose capable of directing us how to employ them; and this, among one class of the community, is the origin of what we call Custom, and among another, the origin of what we call Fashion, the two great codes of law by which the little and the great are governed. That, notwithstanding, this omnipotence of influence, they abound in absurdities is frequently acknowledged; and these absurdities would be more easily, quickly, and profitably discovered, if we had not agreed to suspend the use of our faculties.

If there is not much wisdom in this practice, in thus parting with natural for artificial senses, there is at least a degree of humility; for sometimes we find that a whole nation will consent to see and hear, at the pleasure of half a dozen of its most worthless inhabitants; and, at other times, an assembly of the most sensible and well-educated ladies will condescend to copy a dress, not because it is consistent with their own notions of taste or beauty, but because it is that in which a French

strumpet

strumpet has danced, or an Italian *bona roba* has sung.

Of all our senses, however, the subject of this paper, Common Sense, is that which is least employed in those transactions where it would be most serviceable; and why a guide always at hand, a monitor always prompt to advise, should be suspended from his office in this capricious manner, is not easily to be discovered. Some may think that what is common must be vulgar, and therefore to be disregarded; and I have heard of a person of rank and wealth, who, while he undervalued Common Sense, allowed that it was very necessary "for people who had their bread to get." But, in accounting for the disuse of Common Sense, we shall perhaps be more successful if we advert to a fact of some importance, the long contest which has subsisted between the senses and the passions. Even Vanity, to speak of no other of the great leaders and generals employed on the side of the enemy, will often baffle the strongest efforts of the understanding. Nor need we wonder that Common Sense should be so often set aside, when we consider how very apt it is to interfere with a certain train of conduct and behaviour that is thought very becoming, and with certain domestic and personal arrangements, which, being fashionable, must not be interrupted by any considerations of propriety or consistency, or by any of the feelings which compose self-approbation. And if Common Sense presumes to intrude on such occasions, and perhaps threatens to degrade us into the rank of "people whom nobody knows," there are many who will no doubt reckon such intrusion and such alarm a very sufficient reason for dispensing with its services, and preferring what others do, to what themselves think right.

Nor ought the advocates for Common Sense to be loud in their resentment of this neglect, as if it were confined to their client only. The operations of reason herself are often suspended, when they happen to clash with objects of more imperious necessity; such, for example, as a course of life sanctioned by high authority. What else could have impaired the fortunes of young men born to great affluence; or by what other means could we have out-rivalled all other nations, for a long series of years, in keeping up those honourable and dignified establishments, the gaming-houses and the race-grounds? Or what other means could human wisdom have devised more admirably calculated to increase the breed, and provide for the maintenance of that valuable class of men, known by the name of Jockeys, Betters, and Sharpers; or that more interesting class of females who are known by every name but the right one? In all this, the suspension of the higher faculty becomes necessary; because, the mere want of Common Sense will not prepare the mind for the requisite degree of stultification, nor leave that perfect void, which the employments alluded to are calculated to fill. Some have even supposed that conscience, as well as reason, has been dispensed with in such instances; but perhaps it may be doubted whether the parties have been taught much of the use or existence of any such sense. It is certainly not the interest of those who are about them to say much on the subject; and it is equally certain, that when conscience does appear, it is at a very late period, when its operations are more severely felt than wisely understood.

The inconveniences which arise from neglecting Common Sense, reason, and conscience, have led some curious persons to enquire, whether these are not one and the same sense, expressed by different names; and indeed, if we except a few instances of inferior importance, in which manners only are concerned, perhaps this will be found to be nearly the truth. But the character of a man who has every sense but Common Sense is not confined to the instance given by the Author of the book I have quoted, *viz.* that of a person of parts and learning, but giddy, thoughtless, and dissipated; for a person thus described may be suspected of wanting more senses than one. The character may perhaps be applied with more propriety to a man of parts and learning, who is so destitute of knowledge of the world, and of decent manners, as to be perpetually giving offence by such blunders in speech, caprices of temper, and anomalies in behaviour, as the brightest parts will not be always thought sufficient

to

to excuse.' To this class also belong, the well-meaning part of the world, whose meaning must always be taken as an apology for their acting, who never do that well upon which they seem most intent, who are perpetually interfering in matters that nowise concern them, and producing an inextricable confusion of mischief, with the very best intentions; and who, after passing many years in fomenting disputes, with a view to end them, and in suggesting impossibilities, under the name of improvements, have nothing left to console them for hours of anxiety and disappointment, censure, and chagrin, but a comfortable quantity of those best of all possible intentions, for which their friends are never thankful enough to make any allowance.

In other respects, it will not perhaps be found that Common Sense differs very much from Reason or Conscience; and, in the ordinary business of life, they follow each other so closely, that it will require a nice eye to mark their boundaries, or distinguish their prerogatives. A worthy predecessor, Sir Richard Steele, has remarked, that "what we call Common Sense, suffers under that word; for it sometimes implies no more than that faculty which is common to all men; but sometimes signifies right reason, and what all men should consent to. In this latter acceptation of the phrase, it is no great wonder people err so much against it, since it is not every one who is possessed of it, and there are fewer who, against common rules and fashions, dare obey its dictates."

But, whatever name we choose to employ, if we apply the test either of Common Sense, reason, or conscience, we shall be able to settle many questions, both in manners and in morals, with considerable facility, which are now contested. The rogue and the fool, for example, who have been thought very distant from each other, will be brought into very close contact; and the only regret will be, that a criterion so infallible should be so much neglected, and that the sense which is so common should be so seldom employed.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 23.

THE Editor of the History of Surrey has been favoured with a letter from a gentleman, respecting a particular point, on which the Editor had not been able to obtain exact information. Having withheld his name, the Editor knows not how to return the thanks which are so justly due, except through the channel of your Publication, though he much wishes so to do. If the name had been given, the writer might have had some trouble from a correspondence, but the Editor would have been much gratified and benefited by it.

In answer, the Editor begs leave to state, that he had looked into the several Acts mentioned, except that he does not find any of the 17th Hen. VII.; and he apprehends that the one of the 19th does not relate to the party in question. He had endeavoured, though without success, to find the enrolments referred to; but the references now given are so particular, that he hopes he may succeed better in another attempt, which he will make.

The Editor takes this opportunity of expressing his sense of the obligation he is under, for information received from several other gentlemen, to whom he is personally a stranger. Amongst them he must particularly name your Correspondent, Mr. Hamper. If all who have opportunities would follow his liberal example, it would greatly facilitate topographical researches.

The Editor has the satisfaction to inform the Subscribers, that the whole of the Second Volume is now printed, except the Preface, some Additions and Corrections of no great length, and the Index, which are now in the Printer's hands: he has, therefore, no doubt of the volume being ready for delivery in October next.

So much is done towards a Third and concluding volume, that the Subscribers are requested to say whether they mean to take it on the same terms as the former Two; which it is necessary to know, in order to ascertain the number of copies to be printed. A line to Mr. White in Fleet Street will be esteemed a favour.

*** AN OLD SUBSCRIBER asks, "Who was that gentleman of the name of Charles Stuart, some time in confinement (from his great personal resemblance), by mistake, for the Pretender?

VINDEX and ANTIPHONA in our next, with many others which we have not room to enumerate.

Mr.

S.W. View of ST. PETER'S CHURCH, THANET.

N.W. View of MONKTON CHURCH, THANET.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 1.

AS a companion to the Plate in p. 17 of your present volume, I send you two other Churches in the Isle of Thanet *(Plate II.)*; which the same scarce Volume of Mr. Cozens enables me to illustrate.

"ST. PETER'S is an exceeding pretty village, situated two miles South-East of Margate; it stands on a pleasing eminence, surrounded with trees, a desirable, but not a common convenience in this bleak Island; its vicinity to Margate and Ramsgate (from which it is also two miles distant), together with the thoroughfare to Broadstairs, a hamlet in this parish, one mile distant, make it extremely pleasant; it being the constant resort of parties from each of the above places during the season, as well as the residence of several genteel families.

"The Church, situated at the North side of the village, is a handsome structure of the Gothic kind, consisting of three Ailes, and a beautiful Chancel, which is cieled in compartments, the framing of which is enriched with carved work, as is the cornice on each side, and it is painted in a decent manner. Indeed, we can scarcely meet with a Church that is kept in such excellent order; it is elegantly pewed with wainscot, and has a very handsome desk and pulpit of the same materials. In the Middle Aile are two handsome brass chandeliers, which were purchased by subscription; there is also a pretty gallery at the West end, well contrived for the convenience of the inhabitants. At the West end of the Church is a handsome Tower, built of flint, with stone quoins and buttresses; within it is a musical peal of six bells; and what is very remarkable, there is a very large fissure * from the top to the bottom of the Tower on the East, and a similar one on the West side, which were occasioned, as we are creditably informed, by a severe shock of an earthquake, on April 6, 1580; it was open more than an inch at the foundation, and to two or three at the top. It is wonderful, that, when it was so rent, it did not fall; for the whole Tower, by means of it, evidently inclines to the Northward; and, as the cracks are filled up with white stone and fresh mortar, the traces of them are as conspicuous now as the day it happened.

"There are in this parish fourteen other vills, besides the above-mentioned, viz. Reading, Forestall, Calais Court, Old Eston Stone, Sowell Street, Rumfield, Brompton, Uptown, Dumpton, Westwood, Poor Hole, Ruddles, and Sacket's Hill.

"MONKTON is a very antient place, being the frequent residence of the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury.

"The Church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and formerly consisted of two Ailes and a Chancel; but the North Aile has been long since taken down, though the arches, which are now walled up, are very perceptible on the outside *. There is a square Tower at the West end, which has in it a very antient spiral staircase of wood; there are four bells, one of which is cracked, and has a large piece out of it. Here are but few monumental inscriptions, many of the grave-stones having lost their brasses, or are worn smooth. The time of building the Church here, as at most other places of antiquity, remains hid; but we find that Archbishop Richard, the successor to Becket, appropriated it to the almonry of Christ Church in 1171 †."

The Epitaphs in both these Churches are correctly given at large in Mr. Cozens's "Tour through the Isle of Thanet." Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

* Particularly shewn in the Plate.

* See the Plate.

† Lewis's Tenet.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. SATIRE I.

THE predominant idea in this poetical discourse, and the result of those reflections, which our Bard pursues in it respecting the inconsistency of mankind in matters that are of the last importance to them, forms, in some degree, the subject of the generality of his Satires and Epistles, and of some of his finest Odes. It is the spirit of his philosophy, the *punctum saliens* of all his moral conceptions and sentiments, the solid basis of his own life, what alone remained uniformly true and immutable in his breast, under all circumstances and in all situations, amidst the fluctuation of human affairs, the doubts

of the understanding, and the inconstancy of fortune. It is the golden LÆTUS SORTE TUA VIVES SAPIENTER, which he addresses to his dear Aristius*; it is the friendly exhortation to the honest Bullatius, who was in hopes of healing the diseases of his mind by change of air and travel:

Tu, quamcunque Deus tibi fortunaverit horam, [annum:
Grata sume manu; neu dulcia differ in Ut, quocunque loco fueris, vixisse libenter Te dicas†. ——

In short, it is the grand maxim of the philosophy of the Socratic Aristippus: That which we seek is always in our power; it is either here, or no where. Horace was so firmly persuaded of this truth, and of the whole practical theory of life, of which it is the principle, that he could not expatiate, either in morals or in satire, without taking his departure from it, or recurring to it.

If we expect, therefore, in this moral discourse, to be entertained with novel truths, we shall be disappointed. It relates only to such as cannot be often enough repeated, and which we should offer to mankind always and incessantly again and again under another form and in a different vehicle, as the only mental physic that can really do them good, and even mitigate their self-created sufferings; nay, unless they prevent it themselves, radically cure them. In this vehicle consists the art of the philosophic Poet; and in that art of discourse we shall find Horace in all his Sermones so much the greater master, as he shews so much skill and ingenuity in concealing it under the semblance of unstudied, extemporaneous thoughts.

The almost universal epidemy of the Romans in his time was the same with that which we at present see to have infected the principal countries of Europe, an immoderate pursuit of riches. Rome was then mistress of the world; and what Bengal is now to us Britons, that was Europe, Asia, and Africa to the Romans. Their monstrous Republick was divided between two chief governors, Cæsar Octavianus and Marcus Antonius. Every man attached himself to one or the other. People of inferior note had by that means made immense fortunes; thousands of others were stimulated by their example to attempt it likewise; nobody would lag behind, all strove to get the start of the rest, and come in, if possible, among the foremost. This rage, with which the superior classes were seized, naturally soon spread among the inferior; and thus the antient noble national character of the Romans was presently lost in this insatiable cupidity, which Horace in all his writings one while attacks with the angry zeal of an Archilochus, at another ridicules in the bantering style of the Attic Comedy, and then with Socratic earnestness and gravity displays in all its folly and inconsequence.

This latter it is which he seems to make his principal design in the present discourse; where the question, "why so few are satisfied with what they are and what they have, and therefore those are so rarely found, who, when the time of their departure is come, and they must leave the chequered scene,

Declare their station here has happy been;
And now the feast of life is o'er, retreat,
Each leaving, like a sated guest, his seat,

is not so much the problem which he intends to solve, as the line along which his thoughts on that subject run. For a peculiar artificial plan and a dialectic accuracy in the consociation of the arguments throughout, we must not now look for. The march of his ideas here, as in nearly all his compositions, resembles a walk for pleasure, where we amuse ourselves by striking into little circuitous paths, in which we stop at every object that excites our attention, and at last are either arrived at the point we proposed, or are come back to where we set out.

That, however, a stricter coherence is to be found in these Satires than some expositors have perceived, will be evinced by the following brief analysis.

"Most men," says Horace, "are discontented with their situation and fortune, and esteem others happier, with whom, if it were put to their choice, they would not exchange. First inconsistency! but neither the only one nor the greatest which we commit in the pursuit of happiness.

* Epist. *lib.* i. 10.
† Epist. *lib.* i. 11.

ness. Here is a greater still. All those people who are so keen in the chace of a happiness that is constantly flying before them, make a state of repose and enjoyment their object; all propose at some future day to be delighted with life: but at all events, say they, we must take care to have bread: or should we suffer the ant to surpass us in prudence? Under that pretence they indefatigably add store to store, and at length find so much pleasure in accumulating, that they entirely forget the example of the ant, and the end for which they resolved to collect, and, for fear of diminishing their heap, scarcely allow themselves a belly-full to eat. Now come Vanity, Envy, and Jealousy, and obtrude themselves into the game: we determine not to have less than another, and envy every one that has more. We can, therefore, never cease from amassing, we renounce the various comforts of life, we are a prey to the most cruel passions: ever restless and uneasy ourselves, we inspire no mirth into others, forfeit the attachment of those about us, and the esteem of the world; and at last depart, sometimes even by the wrong door, out of life, without being able to say to ourselves, 'I have lived'."—Such is the train of thought that runs through the piece, allowing for a few digressions, among which the most considerable is the dialogue with the Miser, whom the Poet strives to convince of his folly in the Æsopian manner; a digression which lies so close by the way-side, and stands so little in the light of his main object, that it scarcely merits that appellation.

The prevailing tone in this discourse is rather serious than comic, and perfectly resembling that in the Epistles to Scæva, Lollius, &c. Traces, however, all along appear of that pleasant humour for which our Poet is so distinguished, and that urbanity which is in some sort his peculiar grace. We should here, perhaps, not omit to notice the prudence with which he selects the subject for a Satire that is to be dedicated to Mæcenas, whereby his self-love shall not only not incur the risk of being hurt, but rather find its account in it. Mæcenas, notwithstanding his favour with Augustus, lived, to the day of his death, in a private station, satisfied with the hereditary honours of a Roman knight; and no one made a more magnificent use of his great riches than Mæcenas. A Satire on the discontentedness of mankind with what they are, and on covetousness, would, therefore, if addressed to him, be indirect commendation. If we chuse to call this flattery, we must at least confess, that it is the most decent and harmless way of flattering, and that it is highly honourable to the understanding of our Poet, without being any dishonour to his heart.

Concerning the particular time when this piece was written, nothing can be definitively ascertained. Because it stands first in the book, it by no means follows that it was the first essay of our Author in this species of composition. Perhaps it may be intended only as a dedication, and then is rather the last in point of succession. At least no appropriate occasion is discoverable in it.

Loquacem delassare valent Fabium.] Who this Fabius properly was (probably, notwithstanding his noble appellative, a man of little note) it may suffice to know, that he was a great talker. The anonymous old scholiast, who so often quotes his own (lost) book concerning the proper names that appear in Horace, will have it, that it denotes a certain Fabius of Narbonne, an adherent of Pompeius, who wrote several tracts concerning the Stoic sect, and was in habits of intercourse with our Poet. Whoever chooses may believe him, say we with Torrentius: but the supposition of the latter, that it was the Fabius Maximus of whom Quintilian, lib. iv. cap. 3, quotes a jocular expression respecting Augustus, is still far more improbable. This Fabius Maximus was, without all doubt, a dependant and friend of Augustus; and the joke, that the presents which Augustus was wont to make should be called, not *congiaria*, but *heminaria**, was so perfectly innocent, that Augustus himself

* The presents which were made on particular occasions by the Emperors to the Roman people, or to the army, were called *congiaria*, from *congius*, a measure containing the eighth part of an *amphora*. These *congiaria* consisted partly in a certain portion

self might have heard it without taking umbrage. Now why should such a man as Horace, for the sake of ingratiating himself with Augustus, publicly insult one of the principal Romans, and a friend of the Emperor, on account of so idle a jest? — Besides, if it must be this Fabius, he ought to have used the term *dicacior*, not *loquacior*: Horace, however, has evidently some babbler in view, not an unseasonable jester. I have dwelt on this trifle purely to shew in this one instance, how even learned commentators sometimes deal with poor Horace, and what silly things they lay to his charge, merely in compliance with the inveterate prejudice, to make him by main force a base flatterer of Augustus.

Ut qui jocularia.] Probably by *jocularia* Horace alludes to those kinds of farces, which were then called *exodes*, and of which the *intermezzi* of the Italians, with their various buffoons or masks, are unquestionably the relics. As these farces had formerly been styled *satyræ* and as they furnished both the occasion and the title to the Satires of Lucilius, it is easy to perceive why they are here mentioned by Horace: namely, in the very first of his poetical Sermones or discourses (which on account of some similarity with the Lucilian Satires he began to publish under the latter title) to obviate the opinion, as though nothing was to be looked for in them but pleasantry and persiflage. His education and his residence at Athens had given him such a decided taste for the Socratic method of reasoning, which so beautifully blended humanity and urbanity together, that we see it predominate in all his Sermones, the Satires, and the Epistles. As the various elegant subtleties and turns of thought proper to that method were easy, and in a manner natural to him; so he reserved to himself the right of laughingly speaking the truth — *ridendo dicere verum quis vetat?* — He determined, however, the use of it by the end; and this he could not have stated more neatly and justly, than by the simile, *ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores*. The procedure of pedagogues with their little scholars in the Horn-book, and the Æsopian or Socratic Moralists with their hearers or readers is the same, because the aversion of the latter from harsh and correcting truths is just as great as that of the former from the odious Horn-book. They must, therefore, in like manner, namely, by a sort of tempting sweetmeats, be cheated, the former into truth, the latter into the alphabet. The moral poet and the pedagogue both conceal their real design: the little children think it is only an affair of gingerbread, the great children take it all for sport and merriment: to them neither is it anything else: but, unless the poet himself forgets his object, he obtains it, *quasi aliud agendo*, as well as the pedagogue. The hearer admits laughingly his truths, is imperceptibly excited to reflection, and corrects himself — if, however, there is still anything in him that wants correction. This is the *circum præcordia ludere* (to play about the reader's heart) which Persius in such a happy expression makes the main feature in the character of our Poet.

Caupo.] Batteux, I think, is right in translating this word as equivalent to retail trader, dealer in small wares, though it is usually here made to signify a vintner, and even a lawyer. That it has the first signification, is evident from its derivative *cauponari*, which in a passage quoted by Cicero (de Offic. lib. i. cap. 12) from a tragedy of Ennius, incontrovertibly means to trade, to carry on traffic, not trading in war, *non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes*. *Perfidus hic caupo*, the cunning shopkeeper, the tradesman sly.

Quæ, simul inversum, &c.] The Poet here breaks in upon the Miser, whom he introduces speaking, suddenly, without beginning a new period, in order to turn the example of the ant, with which the avaricious

portion of corn, meat, oil, &c. partly in hard cash. Besides, it was usual to term the presents which the great men of Rome sometimes bestowed upon their friends as they were called, or rather clients and dependants, *congiaria*. Augustus, who in his donations to the people was extremely liberal, used, on the other hand, to put off his friends with trifling presents. Therefore, said Fabius jestingly, we ought, instead of *congiaria*, to call them *heminaria*. For *hemina* (likewise a Roman measure) was only the twelfth part of the *congius*.

are

are so fain to palliate their passion for scraping and amassing together, against themselves, and employing it to their confusion: which Francis has very well imitated. — There is scarcely any need of reminding the reader that Horace here speaks of the ant, agreeably to the vulgar prejudice, and that in his time even the learned did not know that the ants make no provision for the winter, but pass the whole of that season in an uninterrupted state of torpor and inertion.

Neque vitam amittit in undis.] This passage affords a very elegant example, of what I meant to say above by clothing moral lessons in the Æsopian manner, which is peculiar to our Author, and what principally makes him a Poet in his versified discourses. Nothing can at once be more ingenious, and yet apparently more artless, than this instance, whereby he makes the truth that "the penurious rich man has in fact no more than the poor man" evident to the meanest capacity; there is, however, more art in the manner of his treating it, than at first sight we should imagine; in short, it is the embryo of a very beautiful Æsopian fable; in which nothing but the epic composition, or the narration is wanting, to make it recognized by every one as such. That this is the fact, ocular demonstration will shew. Here is the fable.

The Two Boys who wanted to fetch Water.

Two boys, who one hot summer's day had heated themselves with running and play, went out to fetch some cold water to drink. Not far from their house a little spring trickled down from the rock; and about a hundred paces farther flowed a rapid river. One of the boys ran to the little fount, and held his jug beneath. Fie, said the bigger, sneering, draw from such a miserable streamlet? I am going yonder to the river; there it is a pleasure to fill one's pitcher where there is such a plenty of water! The younger boy had no mind to combat the silly speech of his brother; he filled his jug from the little rill with a water as clear as crystal, and quenched his thirst with the pure cool draught. The other ran to the river; the bank was sloping, and, from the frequent overflowings of the stream in rainy seasons, pretty swampy; as he was, therefore, with much difficulty lowering himself, and stooping to fill his little pitcher, the drenched ground gave way, and he fell down. Had he not had the good fortune, as he was slipping, to catch hold of some oziers just by, the current would have carried him away without redemption. However, he clambered out with much trouble and a great deal of water in his shoes, and brought with him at least his pitcher full: but, on putting it to his mouth, the water was so thick and muddy that he could not drink it. The Miser may extract the moral at his leisure!

Somewhat in this manner would the fable run, to which Horace here, as if it had been previously composed, seems to allude. The whole difference lies here, that he immediately combines the use and application which he makes of it to the Harpagon with whom he is conversing; and by only marking out the story in light strokes, it more unfolds the latent allegory, and makes every minute circumstance available in behalf of his moral object, — namely, of illustrating the old experimental maxim; that the Miser, who in order to scrape together a vast store, of which he uses but little, brings upon himself a multiplicity of needless cares and troubles, and at last has no pure enjoyment of the few satisfactions he reaps from it; and for that twofold reason is both a fool and a poor devil. Baxter's conjecture, that Horace might here have in view some Apulian or Calabrian peasant, who, while the Poet was yet a boy, had been thus drowned in the Aufidus, is a tame conceit. The Aufidus, which Horace several times mentions in his poems, traverses indeed the district where he was born; it stands here, however, for any other river; and even supposing that an Apulian or Calabrian had tumbled into that river with a piece of the rotten bank, and was drowned, how does that throw any more light upon the passage?

Quidam memoratur Athenis, &c.] Whether this is spoken of a real or only of a dramatical person in a lost play of Menander, or of some other Comic writer, will now, probably, never be ascertained. The remark of the scholiast, that allusion is here made to Timon the misanthrope is

so insipid as scarcely to deserve mentioning. Torrentius conceives, that it may, perhaps, relate to the augur Cneus Lentulus, of whom we are told by Seneca (de Benefic. lib. ii. cap 27.) that he had been the richest man of his time; "for he once saw (these are Seneca's words) four hundred millions of sesterces (three millions of pounds sterling) his; I say saw, in the literal sense, as he had nothing more than the sight of them." If Torrentius had had an eye to two or three historical circumstances, and compared them together; he would have perceived, that Horace could not have meant that *princeps civitatis*. He needed only have continued reading a couple of lines farther in Seneca; and he would have found, that this same Lentulus owed to the favour of Augustus all his wealth, "to whom he brought nothing except a poverty labouring under the burden of a noble birth, *paupertatem sub onere nobilitatis laborantem*." When Lentulus joined the party of Augustus, he was still a young man; as must immediately appear, because he lived some time under the reign of Tiberius, who adopted him as his heir. Now Horace, in all probability, wrote the discourses contained in this first book between the 26th and 29th years of his age, seven or eight years before the battle of Actium; in short, at a time when Lentulus could not have made his fortune through Augustus, but was then only beginning to rise. The conjecture of Torrentius, that he is here spoken of, and that Horace has transported him to Athens only *ut callidius irrideret tale divitiarum mancipium*, has therefore not the least foundation; and can serve no other purpose, than as a caution to expositors, not to resolve always to discover more sense in an author than he himself has put into his words.

Quid rides?] It might here be asked, what then is there so ridiculous in the picture of a man condemned everlastingly to stand up to the lips in water, and yet perpetually to suffer the most tormenting thirst? The old scholiast, who was himself struck by this scruple, thought we should relieve this passage by the tone of voice in which we read it, *commendandum est hoc pronunciatione*; that is, we should read the line, *Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina*, in so droll a manner, that the Miser, with whom the Poet is dialoguizing, must necessarily burst out a laughing, in order that he may afterwards be able to ask him, What dost thou laugh at? — At the old scholiasts, to be sure! — But the proper answer to the above question is easily given, if we recollect that passage in Cicero's Oration in behalf of Cluentius*, where he declares in open court the legends about the infernal punishments of the wicked to be idle tales; and these verses of Juvenal, Sat. ii. 149.

Esse aliquid Manes et subterranea regna,
Et pontum et Stygio ranas in gurgite nigras,
Nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum aere lavantur.

In Horace's time none any longer believed in the Homerican hells, in the punishments of Tantalus, of Ixion, of the Danaïds, &c. they laughed at those things as senseless fictions, with which no reasonable person could be cozened. At the gravity, therefore, with which Horace begins: "Tantalus, ever thirsting, catches at the water which flows by his parched lips" — a Harpax would of course laugh, because, not aware of the allegorical drift of the fable, he does not expect that the Poet will turn upon him and say: What dost thou laugh at? is not the fable under other names told of thee?

Ummidius quidam.] We know nothing more concerning this Ummidius than what Horace relates of him, though his name, as the designation of a plebeian family, is preserved on coins and other monuments.

Fortissima Tyndaridarum.] The Tyndaridæ were the children of Tyndarus, Castor and Pollux, Helena and Clytemnestra. Horace ludicrously styles the concubine of Ummidius, because she cleft his skull with an axe, as the famous Clytemnestra had before done to her husband Agamemnon, the bravest of the Tyndaridæ, or a second Clytemnestra. — The torment which the word *Tyndaridarum* occasioned to the grammarians, Bentley has happily put an end to.

* Nisi forte *inepiis* ac *fabulis* ducimus, ut existimemus illum *apud inferos* impiorum supplicia perferre. *Cic.* pro Cluent. *cap.* 61.

Ut vivam Mænius?] Whether we should read Mævius, Nævius, or Mænius, might be as indifferent to us, as the honour or disgrace thence accruing to the unknown shades of those whom Horace has here immortalized, to them. However, as the subject here manifestly relates to two lewd and profligate fellows; and since Mævius and Nævius are in that quality names utterly unknown to us, whereas Mænius, we can affirm, from the fifteenth Epistle of our Poet, to have been a notorious good-for-nothing blockhead, who squandered away all his estate, maternal and paternal, in folly and extravagance, and therefore very proper to be associated with Nomentanus, famous on the same account: I should read, with Torrentius and Bentley, Mænius. Baxter's objection, that Mænius was not contemporaneous with Horace, is of no weight; so neither was Nomentanus: both lived not long before him; but both were still fresh in the memories of all, as persons who had run through large estates.

Eit inter Tanaim quidquam socerumque Viselli.] These must have been well-known persons at that time. To us they are so no longer, and we should be no more able to form any idea of them from this line of Horace, than if he had denoted the one by the letter A and the other by a B, had not the old scholiast informed us that Tanais was a castrato (and a freed-man of Mæcenas), and that the anonymous father-in-law of Visellius had a rupture. Between these two, says Horace, *i. e.* between *too little* and *too much*, somewhat lies in the middle, namely, *just right*. The line of the true, the beautiful, and good, which runs as it were in the middle between *excess* and *defect*, is the form in which our Poet is wont to include his whole philosophy. The several philosophical sects that arose out of the Socratic school were perfectly agreed in this point.

Nemone ut avarus, &c.] Had I Dr. Bentley's erudition and authority, I should not be able to resist the temptation of even introducing here a slight alteration in the text, by making only one period from the words *Nemon' ut avarus* down to *reperire queamus*, changing the *a* in *obstat* into *e*, and inserting the *admiratio pronunciantis*, which the old scholiast has very justly observed, in the turn of the words *nemon' ut avarus se probet!* in the second member of the period, instead of the beginning. The sense of Horace loses nothing by it, but is rather placed in a clearer light. The construction is more round and terse: and the result of the whole discourse, in the words, *inde fit ut raro*, &c. appears more elegant: in short, it is undeniable that Horace had that meaning. But, *invitis codicibus*, it is only for a Bentley to presume so far. To conclude, it may deserve to be remarked (with Lambinus) that Horace in this place manifestly alludes to those lines of Lucretius, lib. iii. 951, where he introduces Nature speaking, and saying to mankind,

Cur non ut plenus vitæ conviva recedis?

Crispini.] This Crispinus (whom we must take care not to confound either with the *præfectus prætorio* of that name under the Emperor Claudius, nor with St. Crispin the patron of shoemakers) will frequently come across us in the Satires of Horace. He was, as far as we can gather, a spurious birth of nature, somewhat between a bad poet and a philosophaster, who had a high conceit of himself for his facility in rhyming (see the fourth Satire) and, according to the account of the old scholiast, had written a book about the Stoic sect. He played the part of a Stoic or Cynic, as did many others like him, and prated so much, and probably so tediously, concerning virtue, that he was nick-named Aretalogus. — The reason why Dr. Bentley in this passage alters *lippi*, which relates to Crispin, into *lippum*, is no less vapid* than Baxter's bold assertion, that wretched Crispin, merely because Horace calls him blear-eyed, was one of those lecturers in morality *qui Curios simulant et Bacchanalia vivunt*. The politeness of abruptly breaking off in this manner with a joke, shews the man of the world, and at the conclusion of a moral discourse to such a man as Mæcenas, is introduced so exactly in the

* It would be absurd, he imagines, to suppose Horace, who himself was sore-eyed, would have dwelt upon Crispin's infirmity. As if Horace, because he had a complaint in his eyes at an advanced age, must have been already *lippus* in his 27th year!

proper

proper place, neither of the two seems to have remarked. At least it is highly laughable, if Baxter supposed that by this stroke at the Stoics he wanted to recommend himself *suaviter* to the Epicureans. As if a joke upon such a one as Crispinus would have affected the Stoics; or as if Horace, agreeably to his own humour, could not by the way make himself merry with Crispinus, without having the parasitical side-view of thus ingratiating himself with the Epicureans; although at that time they composed at Rome the majority of those who gave dinners. W. T.

Great Ormond Street.

Mr. URBAN, *Lambeth, Aug.* 5.

YOU have introduced to the perusal of your Readers a letter of considerable length *, written by Mr. Davies in vindication, as is therein stated, of himself and Mr. Pennant; and, from the very extensive circulation which your work commands, this letter, in which you will admit me to be deeply interested, must have been read by thousands. I shall, for this reason, offer no apology for the insertion of a few remarks in reply. Your attentive reading will enable you to appreciate the probable tendency of such imputations; and, should it be eventually demonstrated that they are untrue, I submit to your candour, whether you have not just reason to regret that the pages of your work should be the means through which such observations were made known to the world.

Before we enter on this reply, allow me to observe, that the following note was forwarded to Mr. Davies almost immediately after the contents of his letter was made known to me; this, I wish to add, was not till several days after its publication; and, as it appears to me important that every undue impression in this respect should be removed, the date appears with the note itself:

"The letter addressed by the Rev. H. Davies to Mr. Donovan in the Gentleman's Magazine for the last month, has been read, and duly considered. Mr. Donovan is willing to believe, that whatever might be the motives of the writer, the letter adverted to must have been committed to press in a moment of intemperate warmth; and conceives this intimation cannot fail to prove acceptable to Mr. Davies, who may avail himself of such acknowledgment, and, through the medium of the next number of the same work, offer an apology suitable to the affront.—The silence of Mr. Davies can be considered only as a refusal to accede to this reasonable concession.

"Lest the object of this application be misconceived, Mr. Donovan desires it to understood, that no other than a public answer, and that expressed through the channel above stated, will claim his attention.

"*July* 13, 1809."

There is abundant reason to presume, that the application made by me in this instance to Mr. Davies may excite surprize. It is natural to enquire, what rational motive I could have for believing that, after such an attack, Mr. Davies would come forward at the sole requisition of this note, and offer either apology or explanation; or that he would, in any manner, qualify the virulence of his assertions. Moreover, it might seem extraordinary that any melioration of the letter should be desired on my part, since, in its present form, it must be more vulnerable, admitting it to be false, than if expressed in terms of moderation. I shall, without disguise, observe, that, although in the first glow of resentment which this letter created in my mind, I was resolved to crush the defamation; it was nevertheless my determination, not to suffer the impetuosity of anger to supersede the respect due to the publick by any precipitate appeal to their consideration: neither could I willingly abstain, even after this affront, from extending some indulgence to my adversary. It remained in my power still to disprove those parts of his accusation which he might not be inclined to suppress; and the contradiction of the rest I considered would flow more pleasantly to himself from his own contradiction than from mine. I did believe that some improper motive had overcome his prudence, that his memory must have proved treacherous, or that he had wantonly provoked a contest, before he had "measured weapons;" for I could not imagine that a man possessed of common discretion would have ventured to provoke a controversy, from which he must be aware he would retire with diminished reputation.

Should

* We as readily insert a longer answer.

Should the tenour of this note be considered too peremptory for the attainment of the object in view, let it be remembered, that the offence is great; it is one for which I believe myself entitled to more ample atonement than that demanded. The language is not that of abuse; nor do I think it can bear that interpretation: I trust it will not; for, whatever may be the justice of my cause, or the tone of my Opponent, it would be beneath me to employ such means of retaliation.—Those who despise insolence will not emulate its example!—It is by a temperate appeal to the good sense of the Reader, that I can hope to justify my conduct, and to obtain that judgment which can alone be satisfactory to my own mind.

I shall meet the accusations of Mr. Davies fairly, openly, candidly, and, as far as a due sense of insulted veracity will admit, in the language of forbearance. From the peculiar circumstances involved in this difference between myself and Mr. Davies, and the respectable parties implicated, independently of ourselves, what can be more repugnant to every sentiment of delicacy than the mode of explanation he conceived it expedient to adopt? If the memory of Mr. Davies proved really treacherous, and that he had condescended to afford the slightest previous intimation of his design to address me on the subject in this public manner, it would have given me pleasure to have been the means of averting the impending mortification that must now ensue: for, though a reference to his recollection might fail, it is possible he might have been convinced of the imprudence of his intention. Had it in any manner reached my knowledge that such an attack was meditated, I candidly confess I should have advised him better. But, by the step he has taken, it is apparent to me he seeks no mutual understanding. The ultimate objects of his wishes are perhaps in his opinion answered. There is, therefore, no choice for me. The circumstances are imperious: they require me to assent in silence to his accusations, and confess myself guilty of the most degrading and useless falsehoods that can stain the character of a man of science; or, in defence of my own honour, demonstrate the perfidy of my traducer to the world. It is assertion, pretended facts that are urged against me, and not matters of opinion, in which all are fallible. The attack is such, as no man living, an aged Clergyman excepted, should dare advance against me, and which, I apprehend, affords me no other alternative than an appeal to that ordeal, before whom Mr. Davies has placed me on trial.

Sir, the concession I demanded from Mr. Davies was moderate; and it was indiscreet in him to refuse!—Extraordinary as it may appear, after the perusal of his letter, I repeat, that Mr. Davies would have best consulted the interest of his reputation, in the acceptance of my offer of conciliation, or at least of explanation; the last, I can assure him, he is to expect from me. This he has rejected; and I shall therefore claim permission to adduce my defence, through the medium of the same Work in which I have been treated thus undeservedly.

A considerable time has elapsed since Mr. Davies contributed the communications alluded to in his letter, and for the favour of which he complains of having received improper treatment; it was in the month of August 1800, and consequently at this time no less than nine years ago. I was then on a tour, chiefly along the maritime parts of Britain, for the purpose of collecting examples of the various productions of Nature found in our own Island: and my attention was in this instance directed to the attainment of aquatic animals, of which the fish tribe alone constitute a very important department. This rendered me desirous of becoming acquainted with Mr. Davies, whose name appears in the British Zoology, as one of the coadjutors of Mr. Pennant in that tribe; he was otherwise unknown to me. Our first interview was in the Island of Anglesea; and, as Mr. Davies correctly states, the introduction was by letter of recommendation from a very worthy friend. He received me with very high respect, and I believe, whatever may be his present motives, with no less sincerity. My views were clearly explained to him; the information I desired he well knew was afterwards

wards to be made public. He professed his willingness to assist me while I remained on the spot, and regretted that his assistance would not be material. It was only while a friend remained with him that he troubled himself about such subjects.

I had purposely deviated in this instance very far from my intended route, in order to become acquainted with Mr. Davies, because, by a singular and then inexplicable coincidence of circumstances, nearly all the fishes described by Mr. Pennant as natives of Anglesea were unknown to me, except from his descriptions; and I expected either to obtain them, or to acquire some information concerning them, in this place. Short, therefore, as was our first conversation, I did not omit to mention the "Trifurcated Hake," and some others which may be noticed hereafter. As far as related to the fish in question, the reply was brief: "There is a mistake about the Trifurcated Hake, which we shall talk about the next time we meet."

By appointment, I shortly afterwards spent a few hours with Mr. Davies, at his house in Aber. During this visit Mr. Davies was pleased, of his own free accord, to make certain communications to me respecting the "British Zoology," which I then thought important, from the peculiarity of their nature; and am still of that persuasion, notwithstanding the late assurances of Mr. Davies to the contrary. These communications were related, with the earnest injunction that I should correct the errors that had appeared; and which, but for his information, would have been for ever buried in obscurity. That part of the conversation which relates to the present subject shall be repeated; it is an extract from my travelling notebook, written by me the morning after the conversation passed.

"I told you at Beaumaris there was a mistake about the *Trifurcated Hake*, which I must now explain. When Mr. Pennant was preparing his "British Zoology," I used, as you must know, to correspond with him, and send him specimens of any thing I thought curious that was picked up about the bay. I then lived at Beaumaris. A fish, which at that time seemed strange to me, was found near that place. I directly made a drawing of it in a prone situation, as you see in the upper part of the plate of Pennant's work (Pl. XXXII). I wanted to shew the back part, so that the breadth of the head and shoulders might be seen; but I could not throw it down on the table, and make a drawing of it like an Artist, as I have since seen in one of the foreign works, and of which I took a copy, as being a better representation of the fish than my own (pointing to the sketch of a fish on a large scale, from Müller's Zool. Dan.). This is my drawing (shewing me an enlarged figure), corresponding with that in the upper part of Pennant's plate.

"Well, then I took off the skin, and put it between a sheet of writing paper, and inclosed it in a small parcel with my drawing, and sent it off by the coach to Mr. Pennant (at Downing in Flintshire, and about 30 miles or more distant). The road by Penmanmawr to Conway is very rough, and was then worse; and in the jolting of the coach, the skin got damaged; the fins were much hurt, and the ventrals so much bruised and split, that, instead of fins, they appeared to Mr. Pennant to be the rudiments of three distinct rays. This made him think it must be a non-descript; and not being satisfied with my figure, he gave the skin to his draughtsman to make another. This he did, to his own fancy, from the mutilated skin, and that is the one shewn in the lower part of the plate (XXXII). I never heard any thing more about this till I saw it in the book, where it is called "*the Trifurcated Hake*;" and, what vexed me most was, given on my authority as a new discovery. My figure, you see, does not shew the ventral fins; so that Mr. Pennant could not tell what these fins were in the perfect fish; but he should have consulted me: and, what was worse still, I found out, on looking over the book, that it must be his forked beard (*Tinea marina*). At first I thought it the Lest Forked Beard, or Hake; but Authors make the Lest and Lesser the same; so that in either case it is *Blennius phycis*; and, by this means, the same fish appears in the British Zoology under two names, if not three.

"I remonstrated with Mr. Pennant when I saw him, and begged he would correct the mistake; which, at first, he promised to do. But he never kept his word. We were on good terms, and I did not wish to say much about it. He told me, on further consideration, it would only injure his book; and, as it had once appeared, it had better remain so. For this reason it never has been noticed. Mr. Griffiths, the Artist, and Mr. Pennant being both dead, it can only be corrected now by myself or through me. I have been asked a good many questions about this

this and other things in the work. So I think it high time they should be corrected. I do not like my name to be called in question about such mistakes. Gmelin, if you look, makes some query about it.—There are other things mentioned in the memorandums and drawings of mine which have never been attended to by Pennant: I wish them to be explained, that scientific men may not be deceived. It is with this view I lend you the whole of them to look over and copy; and I have only to desire that they may be made known, no matter how, *you will make them public in any manner you think proper.* I am now grown old, and do not care about such things; and indeed I never attend to them, unless a friend calls on me for a day or so, and then I tell my neighbours my madness is come on again."

Upon the conclusion of these observations, he gave the notes and sketches into my hands; they remained in my possession a few days, and were then returned to him.

It appears astonishing to me, that the substance of this communication should have been current for the last nine years, without the least contradiction from a party so deeply interested as Mr. Davies, if he conceived it untrue. Yet so it has happened. I shall not, from this circumstance, insist that Mr. Davies must have known my remarks before; but, if the limits of my paper would permit, I think the details would afford, even to the conviction of Mr. Davies, the strongest possible evidence that he might have known it, and the strongest presumptive evidence that he did know it. The "tale" has been repeated on several occasions during the intervening period, and more than once in print by me; for the last five years it has appeared in two of my publications. And, so far from assuming the veil of disguise which a fabrication would require, whenever I have mentioned it, either in public or private, the remark has been invariably accompanied with an open declaration, that my knowledge of the fact was exclusively derived from Mr. Davies. That this acknowledgement has been made by me for years past, is a truth that can be testified by characters of high respectability, to whom the circumstances were related; and this is a point in which Mr. Davies will have it in his power to contradict me if I speak erroneously; for the parties alluded to will very willingly satisfy his mind in this respect, if requested.

When Mr. Davies gave this information to me (for he positively did so), I believe he was sincere. But he was not then aware, that a new edition of the British Zoology was likely to appear. Upon learning this, if I mistake not, he repented of having made those disclosures, and which, in the opinion of his friends, was, I can assure him, esteemed an honourable proof of his veracity and love of science, whatever may be the ideas he entertains to the contrary. But later circumstances have operated a wonderful change in his mind. I cannot otherwise account for the coolness, not to say animosity, he has evinced towards me for some years, and the ambiguous expressions that have escaped him, and reached my knowledge; but to which I could never before reply, because no complaint was alledged in a specific form against me. No cause was assigned, and he did at least acquiesce in silence to the truth of those observations which I advanced in his name. Mr. Davies was certainly mortified with himself for having made those disclosures. I was, indeed, so fully impressed with this persuasion, that some farther observations of a similar nature, and which I esteemed material, have, for this very reason, never been produced.

My observations on this "Trifurcated Hake" have been in circulation from the month of October 1800, till the 30th of June 1809; when Mr. Davies comes forward, and publishes, in vindication of himself and Mr. Pennant, a palpable contradiction!—Without the most remote previous intimation of such an intent, not even a whisper to that effect, for the first time it presents itself, by mere accident, in the pages of a public journal, that I stand *convicted* as a "liar!"—And shall I say for what? Because I once thought this very accuser worthy of credit, and presumed to repeat his words!

But let us proceed:—had "your descriptive Excursions fallen into my hands sooner, you had without doubt been told sooner of it."—*Sooner!!!*—this assuredly required some explanation; and under the present circumstances,

stances, did opportunity permit, I should desire still farther elucidation, because on that depends whether Mr. Davies actually gave an immediate answer, or paused to consider the propriety of so doing.—There seems a want of candour in the outset, for he evidently wishes to persuade his readers that he has only recently seen that work, though he cautiously abstains from asserting this. But we admit this interpretation. — "You (Mr. Donovan) again introduced it into your advertisement before your History of British Fishes." I did so: but when did Mr. Davies discover this!—Also lately?

The principal accusations against me are founded on the paragraph in the "Descriptive Excursions." Mr. Davies commences his analysis with a suitable remark: "I shall lay before the publick an accurate statement of what you have advanced."—And "*to this end I shall quote each passage fully.*" Sir, I pronounce this an insult to the common understanding of every reader; for, in the very breath wherein he reproaches me with want of candour, he commits himself, and, instead of quoting those passages fully, he omits one which is of all others the most explanatory against himself. He selects and comments on certain sentences, and those he perverts to his own purpose; and when at length he arrives at the decisive explanation alluded to, the most essential in him to controvert, he darts off in a tangent: talks of "blazing effrontery," of "reason," and "probabilities;" and then, veering to another point, seriously requires me to explain "*What* DEMON could have put it into my head to say he could utter so rank an absurdity?" That is, Mr. Donovan, you have been instigated to this by some infernal agency; and I desire to know which of the familiars it can be! Is this orthodox? To a man of ordinary comprehension it would appear absolutely nonsense; and, were it my object to demonstrate the Rev. Mr. Davies capable of uttering any absurdity however "rank," I would close with this singular requisition for me to declare, *which* of the devils I am "*possessed*" with!

But for what reason does Mr. Davies altogether evade the mention of that very passage wherein the circumstances which gave *birth* to this Trifurcated Hake are related? He writes copiously, argues at great length; but he says any thing rather than meet this part of my explanation fairly. Mr. Davies may, indeed, proceed as he thinks best. I shall confine myself to plain matters of fact, and with this view refer to the passage omitted by Mr. Davies: this will be found inserted in the margin*.

Let us now consider this allegation fully. Mr. Davies enquires, "what demon could put it into my head to utter such an assertion as my having assured you anything of the kind!—That I, who had described and made a drawing of a subject in Natural History, which drawing and description had been published with my name, and had lain so many years before the publick, should tell you that no such animal existed, is too gross an insult to common sense to be supposed possible. Can any man, possessed of reason, imagine that such figures could be taken from the mutilated skin of the forked Hake, or any other fish!". This appears altogether extremely plausible; but, Sir, I declare its premises to be erroneous; for it confounds and blends together what *I have said* with what *I have not said*; and the best answer to this

* "It should be farther added that the true figure of this fish *(Blennius phycis)* had been engraved for the work before Mr. Davies received the mutilated skin above-mentioned. By mischance the ventral fins in the latter specimen were accidentally split asunder, and otherwise injured, in the carriage between Beaumaris and the residence of Mr. Pennant at Downing, who, upon inspecting it, conceived he discovered the remains of three distinct rays in the ventral fins, and was induced, in consequence, to represent it as a non-descript. The mistake was not detected by this author till after this work was published; and as it was never afterwards avowed, the Trifurcated Hake is erroneously allowed to retain a place in the British Zoology to this day. Gmelin, it is evident, entertains a suspicion of this inaccuracy, from the following passage: "An Trifurcated Hacka, quem Pennant, British Zoology, ed. 23. p. 166. n. 84 descripsit, &c. delineatum dedit, propriæ sint species equidem accidere nollem." Dr. Turton, however, and Dr. Shaw, depending on the veracity of Mr. Pennant, have both described the Trifurcated Hake." Tour, p. 109.

will be found in the very passages from which Mr. Davies so unhandsomely transcribes his accusation: the reader will then at once perceive that he has negligently, if not wilfully, misrepresented me. Can these observations in any respect bear the interpretation he imposes on them? Certainly not. Where have I said that Mr. Davies describes a fish which has no existence? What unworthy perversion of truth is this! My statement was, as he himself informed me, that he had sent the skin and drawing of the forked Hake, not knowing what it was, to Mr. Pennant; that another figure was taken from the skin; but the latter, having sustained damage in the conveyance, this second drawing was as imperfect as the other was inexpressive; and that above all it did exhibit characters which the fish does not possess: these are the very characters assumed by Mr. Pennant for the distinction of this *supposed species*; and therefore there is no such fish as the *Trifurcated Hake* in existence! I did say this, and I repeat it, *upon the authority of Mr. Davies.*

My statement has been so long before the publick, that it is impossible I can pervert its true meaning. At least, I believe it is expressed in terms sufficiently plain to be understood, and that so distinctly that it is neither in my power to prevaricate, nor for Mr. Davies, with all his virulence, to impose the specious explanation he assigns. So far from any blame to Mr. Davies, it is precisely the reverse. If I had said that he misled Mr. Pennant by any wilful means, or that he was willing to countenance his errors, he might accuse me of speaking unfairly; but, on the contrary, the inference of my remarks bear ample testimony to his displeasure of the circumstance; and that, though he had been long silent from motives of respect to Mr. Pennant, he was nevertheless determined finally to correct it. Such were most assuredly his sentiments when these communications were made; and, if he afterwards conceived he had acted imprudently in making those disclosures, that is no fault of mine.

In reply to his observations, so far as they tend to contradict what I really have advanced, were I inclined to treat Mr. Davies in his own style, I might enquire "*What* DEMON *put those memorandums and drawings into my hands, which authorised me to utter any thing of the kind!*" But I consider that a bad cause which can be defended only with personalities; and shall be content to realize the allusion, that I was duly authorized by such testimonials to assert what I have advanced, without presuming to think my communicant had any "dealing in the black art." In point of reasoning, I hope to repel the charges in a few words. At the conclusion of his lofty strain of declamation, I would merely ask him what could possibly induce him to believe his eloquence alone would be sufficient to influence the decision of the reader in his favour—that they would decidedly credit his assertions in preference to mine? Did he conceive by this means alone to prove that I had openly, and in the face of the whole world, asserted a circumstance so extraordinary without foundation? Such a silly falsehood! Simple, indeed, under every consideration; for the fact has been invariably, and without the least equivocation, submitted at all times on the testimony of Mr. Davies. Here was at once a reference to living authority,—to a man of responsibility,—and, as I imagined, of veracity;—and who could at any moment confront the assertion if untrue. What reasonable man could then suppose such a tale to be a fabrication on my part? What end could it answer? What motive could I have in view? Could it be of the least possible consequence to me whether such a fish did or did not exist: could I obtain any credit from the disclosure while that was attributed in candour to Mr. Davies only? Can it be believed that I would be so indifferent to public opinion, after devoting the labours of my life to the benefit of Science, as to hazard such a falsehood: and if, instead of falsehood, it be true, from whom but Mr. Davies alone could this information be derived? The Author and the Artist are in the grave. Mr. Davies conceives himself strongly fortified in his own reputation: I shall tell him fairly that in my own opinion I have rather more to lose than himself; and this he may denominate "blazing effrontery," or whatever else he thinks more convenient.

*** *We are under the necessity of postponing the conclusion of this Letter.*

Mr. URBAN, *Tunstall, July 3.*

IN my last letter I presented your readers with what appears to me the most satisfactory and decisive evidence, that when the Apostle Peter said, *We have not followed cunningly devised fables when we made known to you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ*, he meant *his coming as the Messiah*.

I am now to enquire whether this was the meaning of the language which this same Apostle says the scoffers would make use of, saying; *Where is the promise of his coming: for since the Fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation?*

It must, I think, be a very strong presumption, independent of a critical enquiry into the meaning of this question, that in an Epistle so closely connected with the history of the controversy concerning the *coming of the Messiah*, as contained in the Gospels, the scoffers must have referred to that coming; for when this Epistle was written, Jerusalem, confessedly, was not destroyed, and consequently it could not, with any propriety, be said to have been terminated, Christ himself having very particularly connected his coming, as the Messiah, with that awful catastrophe. *As the days of Noah were, so shall the coming of the Son of Man be.* It was, therefore, extremely natural for persons who had been long expecting the Messiah as a *temporal prince* to rescue them from the yoke of the Romans, as was the case with the great body of the Jews, to say, upon his apparent delay, *Where is the promise of his coming?* &c. Accordingly, it is stated as a fact, by their own historian, Josephus, that in his days it was no uncommon thing to hear his hardened countrymen ridicule the oracles of their antient Prophets upon this subject. See Joseph. de Bell. Jud. Lib. IV. Ch. VI.

But it is not necessary to lay any great stress upon these presumptive arguments, however strong they may appear; for there is, if I mistake not, in the two Epistles of St. Peter, when compared with each other, very ample evidence to satisfy a candid enquirer, that the scoffers, mentioned by him, actually did allude to *the coming of the Messiah*, when they put this question. In his first Epistle, the Apostle says he wrote to *strangers, scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Asia, and Bythinia*, that is, to a few individuals, compared to the great body of the Gentiles who had already embraced Christianity. This general remark of the Apostle appears to me to throw considerable light upon several expressions in some following passages; particularly where he speaks of *a salvation* as *ready to be revealed*, in the 5th verse, *of the revelation of Jesus Christ*, in the 7th verse, and of *the grace*, or favour *which was about to be brought to them at the revelation of Jesus Christ*, in the 13th verse; all which expressions will receive still farther illustration by referring to what St. Luke has said, Ch. xvii. 28. 30. *As the days of Lot were—even thus shall it be when the Son of Man is revealed.* This declaration, it must carefully be noted, was occasioned by an enquiry of the Pharisees — *when the kingdom of God*, or of the Messiah, *should come?* It shall come, says the Evangelist, as *in the days of Lot* and as *in the days of Noah*, mentioned v. 26, and then shall the true nature and extent of the Messiah's Kingdom be revealed.

Of this salvation, thus *ready to be revealed*, and of the revelation of Jesus Christ, mentioned in the 5th and 7th verses, the Apostle, in the 10th and two following verses, says, *the Prophets have enquired and searched diligently, who prophesied of the Grace that should come unto you: searching, τινα, to whom, or to what time, the spirit of Christ which was in them did signify*, or point out, *when it testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ, and the glories*, the glorious events *which should follow μετα ταυτα, after these things.* It cannot require any proof that this language of the Apostle Peter relates, exclusively, to *the call of the Gentiles.* And that the *coming of Christ*, in the Second Epistle, Chap. i. 16, where he asserts that he and his fellow Apostles *had not followed cunningly-devised fables* in making it known, relates to *the coming of the Messiah*, I take it for granted, has been fully proved in my last letter. Now, these facts being carefully noticed, the reader is requested to attend to what the Apostle says in his Second Epistle, Chap. iii. 1. *This*

second

second Epistle, beloved, I now write unto you, in both which I stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance—that ye may be mindful of the words spoken before by the holy Prophets, viz. concerning *the call of the Gentiles*, and concerning *the coming of Christ*, which St. Peter had said was *a prophecy which came not by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.* These appear to me to be the things *spoken before by the Holy Prophets*, of which St. Peter desires those to whom he wrote to be mindful, and for this particular reason, because he foresaw there would arise among them scoffers who would ridicule the prophecy concerning *his coming*, v. 3. *Knowing this first that there shall come, in the last days, scoffers, walking after their own lusts, and saying, Where is the promise of his coming, &c.?*

If the Apostle Peter alluded to what he had before said, with a view to recall it to remembrance, it appears to me to be extremely natural to suppose that it was to these important prophecies, which it was the main object which he had in view in writing his Epistles. Should, however, the subsequent language of the Apostle be thought to be too strong to be applied to *the destruction of the Jewish polity*, I must beg leave to observe that Dr. Lightfoot was not of that opinion. On the contrary, he has produced a great variety of very pertinent instances of this sort of language, from the history of the Old Testament, of an application to calamities which were *merely temporal*. See his Sermon upon 2d Peter, iii. 3. And it is not, perhaps, unworthy of notice, that Dr. Maltby, who is himself no mean judge of matters of this nature, says that Lightfoot and Schoettgenius throw more light upon the language and allusions of the sacred Volumes than almost all other Commentators whatsoever." See Maltby's Illustrations of the Christian Religion, p. 4.

Besides, it appears to me, that *the destruction of the old world*, in the days of Noah, extensive as it was, being, unquestionably, *a mere temporal calamity*, the presumption is, that the event with which it is contrasted was of *a temporal nature likewise.* To a Jew, especially, *the destruction of their polity* must have appeared like the *destruction of the world*; and so the Apostle, in perfect conformity to the language of the Old Testament, appears to have considered it; at the same time connecting with it, *a new heaven and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness* — wherein righteousness should be the distinguishing feature of the new dispensation. In calling this dispensation *a new heaven and a new earth*, it should be observed, the Apostle is sanctioned by the language and the very words of prophecy, in predicting the *coming of the Messiah*: for the prophet Isaiah says of the Jews, as a nation, *Ye shall leave your name for a curse to my chosen: for the Lord God shall slay thee, and call his servants by* ANOTHER NAME; *for behold I create a new heaven and a new earth, and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind.* Nor do I entertain a single doubt, from the whole tenour and design of the two Epistles of St. Peter, that when he says, *the end of all things is at hand*, he meant the *end of the Jewish dispensation*; for if that expression be applied to *the end of the world*, in the strict sense of that expression, it was not true. As Mr. Gibbon observed of this kind of language, the revolution of seventeen centuries has proved it to be false!

To me, in fact, it appears, with an evidence bordering upon demonstration, that *the salvation ready to be revealed*, and *the revelation of Jesus Christ*, mentioned in the Epistle of St. Peter, is of the same import with *the new heaven and the new earth.* And it is not a little remarkable, in confirmation of my opinion, that St. Peter speaks of *this salvation* as *ready to be revealed in the last time*; which agrees most exactly with his language concerning the scoffers, *that they should come* IN THE LAST TIMES. Nor should it be overlooked, that when St. Peter says, second Epistle, Chap. iii. v. 10. *The day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night*, he adapts his language to that of antient prophecy when predicting *temporal calamities.* St. Paul also uses the same language in 1 Thess. v. 2. which, I have no doubt, has a reference to *the destruction of Jerusalem.*

But, strong as all this evidence is, it appears to me to be rendered still stronger, by the reference which the Apostle

Apostle makes to what St. Paul has said in all his Epistles, in which, he says, *there are some things hard to be understood, which they who are ἀμαθεῖς uninstructed and unstable, wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own destruction.* The things which the Apostle here mentions, *as hard to be understood*, have, I believe generally, if not universally, been supposed to relate to *the second coming of Christ*, but most certainly without foundation. If St. Paul's Epistles be ever so slightly attended to, it will appear that there is no subject of which he so largely treats in all his Epistles, as *the rejection of the Jews* and *the call of the Gentiles.* Now I, Mr. Urban, to transcribe from those Epistles all that relates to these subjects, should half fill your columns. But it is very remarkable that St. Paul himself appears to have been so much affected by the consideration of these events, as to be unable to refrain from crying out, in language expressive of the utmost surprise, *O the depths of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God—how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!* And, in his Epistle to the Colossians, Chap. i. 26. he speaks of the call of the Gentiles, as *a mystery which had been hid from ages and generations, but as now made manifest to the Saints.* This language agrees so well with the general tenour of the design of St. Peter, particularly in the first Chapter of his first Epistle, that there can scarcely exist a shadow of a doubt that it was the very language that St. Peter alluded to, when he said that, in St. Paul's Epistles, *there were some things hard to be understood.* But it is very remarkable, and worthy of particular attention, that St. Peter himself, having in his first Epistle asserted that *the call of the Gentiles* had been the subject of the diligent search and enquiry of the Prophets, closes his account in these words—*which things the Angels* (by which I strongly suspect he means himself and his fellow Apostles) *desire to look into*; *i. e.* to unravel mysteries which, as Jews, they could not comprehend!

This interpretation of *the things that are hard to be understood* is so natural and so obvious, that I have no doubt, however novel it may be, it will be readily admitted to be the genuine meaning of the Apostle, by every candid and dispassionate reader who gives attention to it. And it most certainly throws no inconsiderable light upon what St. Peter has said in the preceding part of the Chapter, I had almost said compelling us to understand the Apostle—not as treating of *the general conflagration* at the end of the world—but of *the abolition of the Jewish dispensation*, and the subsequent establishment of Christianity. I shall only observe farther, that if this interpretation be admitted to be the genuine one, it will add considerably to the *historical evidence*, which is the best and most satisfactory evidence of what has taken place in past ages, of *the truth of Christianity.* That *the rejection of the Jews and the call of the Gentiles* were subjects of much controversy at the time these Epistles were written, there can be no doubt. Nay, the very obscurity which is so observable in treating of these subjects is, in my humble opinion, no mean addition to that evidence; for it is not to be imagined that in handling these subjects, so offensive to a Jew, the Apostle would not have availed himself of any language that could be intelligible to those to whom he wrote. It appears from this investigation to be perfectly intelligible, even to us, in these distant ages, and to require no other aid than what the Epistles themselves, in conjunction with the Gospel History, afford.

I must, however, enter my most solemn protest against the introduction of double meanings and typical representations, in the interpretation of the language of the New Testament, which have been the bane of all true science, and have led to the grossest misunderstanding of what appears to be the grand Key to those parts of the Epistles which relate to *the coming of Christ*, in the second Chapter of St. Paul's second Epistle to the Thessalonians, and in the two Epistles of St. Peter: I mean the xxivth of Matthew, and the parallel Chapters of Mark and Luke. It must be evident, beyond a doubt, that if double meanings are admitted in the interpretation of these Chapters, and if a precise and determinate sense is not affixed to these Chapters, *i. e.* whether they relate to *the destruction of Jerusalem*, or to *the end*

of

of the world, the utmost confusion and uncertainty must prevail in the application of them to the Epistolary writings; as, in fact, has hitherto been the case*. Equally injurious to the progress of Christian knowledge has been that loose quotation of Scripture which is so prevalent among writers of all denominations among Christians, which has contributed, in no slight degree, to bring these Sacred Writings into disrepute; perhaps more so than many are apt to imagine. It is hardly possible to contemplate that infinite variety of discordant opinions which have been derived from, and are supported by, an appeal to this Sacred Volume, without the greatest astonishment and concern. Commentators have been accused, and, I fear, justly accused, of throwing but little light upon it; and from hence it seems to follow, that it is an *unintelligible book*. How has this happened? They have wanted neither integrity nor learning — neither piety nor industry — but they have wanted a guide to direct their labours, which, though ready at their hands, they have almost entirely neglected. The Gospel History presents itself to them as *an history*, and particularly as an history concerning *the true nature of the Messiah's character*. Every page of it is an irrefragable proof that it is such—but, alas! it has not been so considered, or, at least, but very imperfectly; and hence some very important facts have been totally overlooked—various parts of this Sacred Book have been distorted from their genuine meaning, which would infallibly have led to the right understanding of it, and for ever have set at rest many controversies, both among Christians themselves and with unbelievers, which have been highly injurious to the Christian cause. By this guide I have suffered myself to be directed for many years, in my endeavours to understand the contents of this Sacred Book; and I can truly say that whatever success has attended my labours, I owe, most certainly, not to superior learning or diligence, but to a faithful and undeviating adherence to it. If the same faithful attention should hereafter be given to this guide, I cannot but augur the most

* Sir Henry Moncrief Wellwood has two Sermons upon Matth. xxiv. 14. *This Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world, for a witness to all nations, and then shall the end come*; which he applies, with the celebrated Bishop Butler, to *the end of the world*, without the smallest ground, that I can perceive, for such an application. *The Gospel of the Kingdom*, according to my ideas, must mean of that kingdom which our Lord had originally announced to *be at hand*. And, in the verse immediately preceding, it is said—*He that shall endure to the end shall be saved*—saved from the calamities connected with *the destruction of Jerusalem*, as is evident from the subsequent context down to the 29th verse. But the context, alas! appears to have had no influence upon this writer; for, though the Evangelist expressly says, in the 29th verse, *immediately after the tribulation of those days the sun shall be darkened*, &c. yet he coldly says, "It is scarcely conceivable that any event of less magnitude than the dissolution of the world can be connected with this description." Equally regardless is he of the subsequent declaration, that all the events before-mentioned should happen *in that generation*. In short, language, in his mind, seems to lose all its force, and he "supposes two different subjects, though distinctly stated to be mixed together, in the same discourse, and represents our Lord as passing frequently from one to the other." After this representation, the reader will not be surprised that Sir Henry should have applied 2 Pet. p. iii. 10. and likewise the several expressions in the Epistles where *the day of the Lord*, &c. *is* said to be *at hand*, to *the day of judgment*, though it is more than probable that they all relate to *the destruction of Jerusalem*. And yet he says that no countenance is given to the surmises of modern sceptics by the interpretation which he has adopted, which he thinks ought to be regarded as nothing more than the unfounded assumptions of unprincipled Infidelity. But it may be left to the Reader to determine whether the cause of Christianity will suffer most in the hands of this writer, or of him who by fair and legitimate reasoning endeavours to remove the surmises of infidels, which have had considerable influence even upon Christians of considerable eminence. If these several expressions relate to *the destruction of the Jewish polity*, these surmises must lose all their force; but, if to *the end of the world*, the consequence is too obvious to be mentioned. I am no advocate for Infidelity; but, while Christian instructors refuse to follow the plan chalked out for them by Infinite Wisdom, and content themselves with loose quotations without regard to their genuine meaning, they must, as Sir Henry has done, disgrace the cause they mean to defend, and Infidelity must continue to prevail.

happy effects from it; and shall think my labours and my sacrifices in recommending it, though far from inconsiderable, as well bestowed.

My principal work, in which this plan has been pursued, intituled, "The Triumphs of Christianity over Infidelity," was published in the summer of 1802; and in October following I received a letter from a learned Writer, then unknown to me, in which he thus expresses himself: "I have perused your valuable publication with extreme pleasure, and I hope with some profit. Some parts of it raised a blush upon my cheek, though I was sitting alone in my study. You have completely converted me upon the subject of the unity of sense in the celebrated prophecy of our Saviour respecting the destruction of Jerusalem. By adopting the due habit of thinking which you have so ably recommended, respecting the great controversy continually on foot between Christ and his countrymen, relative to the character of Messiah, the reader of the Scriptures cannot but be materially assisted in the perusal of the four Gospels. I have met with few discussions so ably and satisfactorily handled, as the great body of your argument appears to be down to the death of Christ."

Upon that part of my work upon which we differ, *viz.* concerning the meaning of St. Paul's Man of Sin, he produces various objections, and then says, "I should not have done justice to your candour, had I not fully explained myself upon the only part of your book with which I do not yet feel myself able entirely to coincide. I have been so much charmed with the general excellence of your arguments, that I have the less scrupled to express myself with freedom upon a particular part, in which, perhaps, my observations may originate in my own prepossessions and misconceptions, rather than in any other cause. I shall, I trust, candidly renounce my present opinion, the moment I feel a conviction of the erroneousness with which it has been formed."

What this Writer's present opinion upon the subject of the Man of Sin is, I know not; but I cannot myself entertain a doubt that what I have advanced in this and my former letter, upon the meaning of the phrase the *coming of Christ*, in the second Epistle of St. Peter, will have a strong tendency to obviate all objections, and confirm the rectitude of my sentiments upon that celebrated Chapter.

N. NISBETT.

Mr. URBAN, *Baldock, Aug.* 10.

VARIOUS other means have been tried for the destruction of Black Beetles, besides those recommended to Mentor, but none have ultimately proved successful; among the number, poisonous fumigations have been used, being thought the most efficacious; but the extreme cruelty of this experiment is too shocking to justify a repetition of the practice; for those that are not immediately destroyed by it are seen, for many days afterwards, crawling under feet, with the loss of legs or wings, and their mutilated bodies perfectly white from excoriation, occasioned by the effect of the poison; and in this miserable condition they creep to their holes, and perish. As the most humane and effective method then for the destruction of these noxious insects, I would recommend the introduction of a Hedge-hog into the cellars or places infested with them; which would so effectually exterminate them, that, in a few days, there would be neither Beetle nor Cricket to be seen; for such is his appetite for this species of food, that he pursues it with almost incessant avidity while there is any to be found; and I have been informed by Mr. Richardson, the respectable proprietor of a Hotel in Covent Garden, 'that incredible numbers have been thus destroyed in his vaults in the course of a single week, and the remainder finally annihilated by *one* only; to which may be added, the indisputable testimony of Mr. Walker, a gentleman now living at Low Layton in Essex, who actually witnessed the death of one, in consequence of the great quantity of Beetles he had too hastily devoured. This little animal, though horrible in appearance, is perfectly inoffensive, clean, and, after a few weeks' domestication, even familiar, sportive, and entertaining; and, as an advocate for the culprits yet free in their native fields, I sincerely hope, whenever taken in their nocturnal depredations, that this beneficent office alone, so essential to man's comfort, will be amply sufficient to recom-

recommend them to a speedy death *, accompanied with the tenderest feelings of compassion.

Those gentlemen who may be inclined for the above purpose to increase their domestic animals, by the addition of this useful creature, so harmless in his domesticated state, are respectfully informed, that his general food is bread, milk, and apple-paring; but he has no dislike to the picking of bones fresh from the table; and also, that their buildings, which have been injured in the foundations by the Beetles, should be repaired with mortar, made up of pounded glass and the sharpest drift sand that can be procured. W. Humphries.

Mr. Urban, *Pit Place, Epsom, Surrey, Aug.* 12.

Mentor may be assured, an Hedge-hog, kept in the cellar or kitchen, will effectually clear the house of Black Beetles, being very fond of them; it requires only a little milk besides. I have proved it in my house here, which was terribly pestered with them formerly, but is now entirely clear. It is a vulgar error "that they are noxious †," and accordingly tortured to death by ignorant savages, under an idea that they suck the cows, &c. They are to be had of shepherds, game-keepers, &c. who have leisure to find them in old hedges, &c. If Mentor will favour me with his address, I will order my shepherd, &c. to procure him one.

Above 30 years have I subscribed to your useful Magazine, with pleasure and profit; therefore consider it my duty, in return, to contribute the mite of Tho. Jeudwine.

Mr. Urban, *Castle Hedingham, Essex, Aug.* 21.

As several methods have been published in your useful Miscellany for the extermination of Black Beetles, all of which I am sure must prove ineffectual, I beg you will insert the following; which is not only a certain method, but one that is neither attended with much trouble nor expence: Strew the kitchen and other places frequented by them with common red wafers; which they eat with great avidity, and which, from the lead they contain, will, in a short time, destroy them all. This must be done every night, just before the family retires to bed, and repeated till no more Beetles remain. A quarter of a pound of wafers is, in general, sufficient to complete their destruction. Care should be taken to remove every article of food out of their way. I trust your Correspondent Mentor will, in a future Magazine, inform us of the success of his campaign against the Beetles.

Yours, &c. Ed. Harwood.

*** Two other Correspondents (An Observer and H.) also recommend the use of Red Wafers for destroying Black Beetles. Edit.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 3.

It might have been thought "An Old Correspondent," p. 597, as he makes so very free with my name, would have indulged the publick with his own; that at least some respectability might have seconded his attacks; though I think the *devices* he assumes, on declaring himself *now* a *knight* ready to take the field, are rather significant of "who's who." But I leave "A New Correspondent" to pull up the vizor of his helmet, who, it appears, knows full well this doughty Champion for Innovation. I shall take this opportunity to observe, that An Old Correspondent flatters my humble abilities as a scribe, by supposing me to have penned the letter signed "A New Correspondent," p. 407. I solemnly declare, I am not the man; but rejoice heartily in having in *my school* (among others) so dignified and spirited a defender. My opponent surely does not shew fair play in his "thrusts," by mixing the opinions of others with those I bring forward; and as for my "scurrility," "foul language," &c. I presume he is at least equal with me in such accomplishments. • "The tremendous sweep at Westminster" was not of my propagating. I am not "A New Corre-

* Their death is too often wantonly protracted, as a punishment for the injury done the cows' dugs, from a great cupidity for their milk.

† Browne, among his "Vulgar Errors," includes the opinion that the Hedge-hog sucks and wounds the dugs of the Cow; but we have been assured by a Correspondent, who had made strict enquiries of several respectable Dairy-farmers of his acquaintance, on this subject, that they were confident, the punctures observed in the Cows' dugs could arise from no other cause.

Edit.

Correspondent," as before stated; but an Old one, like my opponent. However, the report of such a "sweep" I have continually heard rung in my ears at the Abbey; nay, the individual names of the advisers are as familiar in men's mouths, as if the "job" had actually been entered upon, that is, in a "nibbling" way. Glad, very glad, indeed, I am, at my Opponent's confession, "If the Improvers had the will, they have not the means to execute such an absurdity." Notwithstanding it is "An Architect's" province to answer about the "ships," yet I will step forward on this occasion, and note, that if my opponent on this head does not shew his "spleen," he at least discovers that his conceptions are rather dull. "The pressing by Government of ships" was not meant in favour of the *Restorers*: but for their own immediate service, in the Armament fitting out last summer for Spain. I shall further take the liberty to explain for "An Architect," as he has so frequently done the like for me. I actually saw the Masons cut away portions of the compartments in Henry's Chapel, though I was not soon enough to witness the whole of their labour. I, for one, sing praises with "An Architect," at the "vanishing" point, to which the "golden hopes" tend; and as the Committee has judged proper to limit the *Restorers* in their plans, where are the impartial men and friends to the Antiquities of their Country but must join in the patriotic chorus also?

"As an Artist and an Antiquary (J. C.), his eye and his rule are so accurate, that they can point out error to an inch. Still this is not the person wanted." No, indeed, I am not wanted. Here my Opponent speaks unequivocally the naked truth; and my honest indignation must have way. Could my pretensions to the name of Architect come backed by a long and black list, for my "able practice," "my skill or ability," in the wanton violation and destruction of our Antient Fabricks; then, perhaps, I might find *favour* in my Opponent's sight, might find *employment!* Could I, when "hush" is the word, shut my eyes, and let the maddening havoc run its course, then the other "half of my profession" might be achieved—an "able Architect!" But I despise the "spleen" of my Opponent on this head, as well as I spurn at the insidious intimation, "No one employs him." On consideration, however, who would employ me? As to all professional applications, I have been constrained to give positive refusals; they ever turning upon this hinge: "Sir, before you prepare the design for my new villa, first take down the old house at ———, erected by ———, the founder of our family." —"I want an Abbey built, by way of a Country-seat; and though the Style must be Gothic, yet the arrangements to be all upon the modern plan; as I wish to live comfortably, and keep up my spirits."—"We here order you to send in the most expeditious and cheap plan for *restoring* our Cathedral; that is, by removing the old Monuments and Screens, annihilating the Lady Chapel; and to give the whole interior more the appearance of a place for agreeable association, than, as it now appears, a "gloomy" pile, full of dreary mementos and superstitious decorations."

Then again, has not my Opponent screwed me down under an intimation, that I am inclined to the antient Faith, (vol. LXXVIII. p. 110)? But in this he is not singular; others my Opponents foil me in the same way. Thus am I excluded from "practice," from "employ" on all hands. Thus "An Old Correspondent" triumphs in his turn. Still I am not without some consolation, in reflecting that I have the best wishes of many high characters in my arduous conflict; combating the Foes to our Antiquities, which, indeed, to my latest breath, I will still defend—a struggle not instigated by so base a passion as "universal detraction," as my Opponent invidiously has it, but maintained from the purest motives, the love and admiration of the antient works of this kingdom!

Yours, &c. JOHN CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 5.

IF An Old Correspondent, p. 606, will peruse a small volume, printed in the year 1700, and intituled, "A Familiar Discourse, or Dialogue, concerning the Mine Adventure," he there perhaps may find every information that

that now can be given him, concerning the said Adventure; which appears to have been one of the Bubbles of that time, somewhat similar to the various Joint-stock schemes with which this Metropolis has lately been deluged.

P. 606. If Mentor means Cock-Roaches, by what are styled Black Beetles, the Writer has been informed that they are brought into this country along with sugar; that they are here nourished by warmth, and never can be finally extirpated, unless the flooring, together with the sand and dirt under it, is completely removed; as, should any of their eggs be left, their progeny will in time swarm as bad as ever.

P. 607. In some towns of Lancashire, where the inhabitants do not want red herrings to make them drink, the Brewers for sale put salt into their wort, under an idea that thirst is promoted thereby.

P. 599. Oral report states some particulars relative to the late Sir Charles Corbett, a little different from the Magazine. It has been said, that the late Sir R. Corbett had Mr. Charles down to his seat, and introduced him to the neighbouring gentry as the next heir to the Baronetcy, and intended to leave him a good fortune; but, hurt and offended at some Lottery-pranks played by Mr. Charles, on which account he (Charles) concealed himself or quitted the country, and was reported to have been exchequered; the old Baronet altered his will, leaving Charles only £200. and the rest of his fortune to his *grandson*, by a daughter married to his steward; which grandson has since taken the name, and is now, by creation (1786), Sir *Corbett Corbett*, of Adderly.—Since the decease of Sir Charles, there has been another Baronetage added to the Corbett family.

Sir Charles is stated to have been of late years Clerk in a Lottery Office, not Journeyman Bookbinder, as mentioned in the Magazine; and if Sir Richard really left him £100. *per annum*, he must have sold that; or surely he need not have begged two guineas from the Stationers' Company.

Kimber's Baronetage, published 1771, says, Sir Richard was then unmarried; but the person your Correspondent styles *an interested relative* might be the old gentleman's daughter for all that. L. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 8.

JOHN SHEFFIELD, Duke of Buckingham, was born 1649; he was the fourth Earl of Mulgrave, being the son of Edmund third Earl by Lady Elizabeth Cranfield, daughter of Lionel Earl of Middlesex, and which Lady afterwards married John Bennet first Lord Ossulston, elder brother of Henry first Earl of Arlington, and father of Charles first Earl of Tankerville. His Grace was Lord Chamberlain to James II. created Marquis of Normanby by William and Mary, and Duke of Buckingham by Queen Anne, to whom he was Lord Privy Seal, and in whose reign he built, as a residence for himself, that noble house in St. James's Park, now called after him. He was thrice married. By his first wife he had Lady Mary, married to Ferdinando second Lord Fairfax; his third wife was the Countess of Anglesey, sister of Queens Mary and Anne, and daughter of King James II. by Catherine, created Countess of Dorchester for life, widow of David Colyear, first Earl of Portmore, and only daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, bart. The Dutchess's first husband, to whom she was married in Henry Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, October 1690, was James Annesley third Earl of Anglesey, great-grandson of Francis Viscount Valentia, so created by James I. From him descended in the fourth degree by the *first* marriage Arthur Annesley present Earl of Mount Norris; and in the fourth degree by the *second* marriage Richard Earl Annesley. Her Grace's issue by the above-named Earl was Lady Catherine Annesley, married October, 1723, William Phipps, esq. son and heir of Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the reign of Queen Anne; and by him had Constantine first Lord Mulgrave, who by Lady Le Pell Hervey, daughter of John first Earl of Bristol, sister of the second, third, and fourth Earl, (who was also Bishop of Derry), and aunt of Frederick William fifth and present Earl, had Henry the present Lord Mulgrave. The Duke died February

bruary 1720, and was buried in Westminster-abbey; his Dutchess followed him in 1742; their only issue was Edmund fifth Earl and second Duke, born 1716, died 1735; the last male heir of the illustrious house of Sheffield; and in consequence of his death, and the previous decease of Joseph Sheffield, esq. (which happened in Charles the Second's reign) descended from the same ancestors, *viz.* the Earls of Mulgrave, the honours became extinct: and the said Joseph Sheffield, esq. left only a daughter, who married Stephen Cassan, esq. of Maryborough, in the Queen's County, Ireland, representative of a long line of Ancestors. The issue of this marriage (which took place 1691) are the only legitimate descendants of the Earls of Mulgrave. Of the illegitimate posterity I shall now treat. The Duke left three natural children, *viz.* Charles, Mary, and Frances. Charles, the possessor of his estates in Lincolnshire, &c. created a baronet in 1755, the 28th of George the Second, and was father of the present Baronet, John, who married, 1784, Charlotte-Sophia daughter of the Hon. and Rev. William Digby, late Dean of Durham, brother of the first Earl Digby, and third son of Edward fifth Lord, by Charlotte daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, and sister of Stephen first Earl of Ilchester, and of Henry first Lord Holland. 2. Mary, married Arthur Annesley third Lord Altham *(not Waltham, as your Correspondent asserts,)* eldest son of Richard second Lord, who was brother to Altham first Lord, and third son of Arthur first Earl of Anglesey, grandfather of the before-mentioned James third Earl, whose widow married, as above, the first Duke of Buckingham: this Mary left no issue, and her husband was succeeded in his title by his brother Richard, who also afterwards succeeded to the English honour of Earl of Anglesey, and was father of Arthur present Earl of Mount Norris, who has been deprived of the English honours in consequence of the supposed illegality of his father's marriage. 3. Frances, the other natural daughter, married the Hon. Oliver Lambert, third son of Charles third Earl of Cavan, and had issue Sophia, afterwards Countess of Cavan, having married her first Cousin Richard sixth Earl, who, by another marriage was father of Richard Ford William Lambert, present and seventh Earl of Cavan.

Lower Seymour-st. J. FORD PRICE.

P. S. Your Correspondent likewise asks the arms, &c. of this noble family. The crest is a boar's head and neck erased, issuing from an Earl's coronet: the arms are three wheatsheaves Or, divided by a chevron; the supporters two boars. For a farther account see vol. LXXVII. p. 632.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Aug.* 3.

I DO not know of a piece which has met with more popularity than the well-known and pathetic production intituled "The Beggar's Petition;" but it is extremely singular that *two* competitors should claim the *distinction* of being its *author!* This is a circumstance which has seldom occurred in the literary world, and several gentlemen have felt themselves quite at a loss to account for its origin; it has given rise to various conjectures, and some have expressed their surprise, that a poem so familiar to every reader of taste, should thus remain apparently unappropriated.

In the "Universal Magazine" of April last, a question was proposed relative to the subject, by a London Correspondent, who wished to know whether Dr. Joshua Webster was the Author of the piece to which I allude, or the Rev. Mr. Moss; as the former was stated to possess that honour in a preceding number.

I happened to take up accidentally, very shortly after the perusal of this query, one of your Magazines for the year 1799; and I there found a communication dated from "CHELSEA *," which affirmed that the Doctor was *actually* the *composer* of the affecting lines in question, and that *they were written at Saint Alban's in the year* 1764†. These assertions were ably contradicted by another Correspondent in your Publication for the ensuing month, who proved, beyond all possibility of doubt, that the Rev. Thomas Moss‡, Minister of Brierly Hill, and of Trentham in Staffordshire, was

* This was the place where the Doctor was stated to reside; and it is rather extraordinary that the Letter inserted in the "Universal Magazine" of December 1807, should be couched nearly in the *identical words* which were made use of by your Chelsea Correspondent at this time.

† See vol. LXIX. p. 1014.

‡ This Gentleman is recently deceased, (see our last volume, p. 1139.)

to

the *genuine* author, and described the *time* when *he* wrote them, the *person* to whom he sold the MS. together with several other important particulars relevant to their composition*. No answer was given to these allegations by the "Chelsea Correspondent," and they remained totally unnoticed —NO REFUTATION OF THEM BEING ADDUCED AS I CAN DISCOVER!!!

Now, Mr. Urban, I wish to know through the medium of your respectable columns, what Dr. Webster has to say in his own defence against the CHARGE of PLAGIARISM which he has already been accused of, on account of his remarkable behaviour in this transaction; for the most *convincing* and *indisputable* evidence must be brought forward on HIS PART before the opinion which the publick have formed of the affair will be effectually eradicated. I assure you that I should peruse nothing with more pleasure than a satisfactory vindication of the Doctor's conduct; and I trust that this address will call forth a reply from him or some of his friends; but if he and they are determined to "shelter themselves in silence," his GUILT will be considered as sufficiently proved, and I shall be prompted to entertain an unfavourable estimate of a character which may be HIGHLY RESPECTABLE.

J. S. HARDY.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 29.

THE melancholy accidents which so frequently happen from the bursting of guns, and the near approach of the shooting season, induce me to offer the following cautionary advice to the younger, and which may prove not unacceptable to the more experienced sportsman.

It is too frequently the case, to place the *left* hand under that part of the barrel of the gun, which generally bursts; the fatal effects of which incautious practice have been the frequent loss of hands and arms, and, in some instances, even of life itself.—Now the advice here offered is simply this: To place the *left* hand directly against the *guard of the trigger*; which, by practice, will prove the more pleasant and elegant method of shooting, and (which is of much more essential consequence) will secure from danger; for it will be almost invariably found, among the numerous accidents which have occurred, that those persons who have practised the former method have subjected themselves to irreparable mischief, while others, who have accustomed themselves to the latter have, in a great measure, been exempted from injury.

Yours, &c. C. E. W. B.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

*** *The* PROPRIETORS *of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *being desirous to give to this Article the greatest extension, request Authors, Publishers, and their Friends, to send to the Editor every Information which may tend to raise the public expectation and curiosity upon their Works in hand and ready for publication. The Title of the Works, and the time at which they are likely to be published, will be inserted* gratis.

Miss JANE PORTER, the Author of Thaddeus of Warsaw, has just put to press a new Romance, under the title of "The Scottish Chiefs," the scene of which is laid in Scotland, during the interesting period which intervened between the subjugation of that kingdom by Edward I. and the restoration of its independence in the reign of Edward II.

Mr. W. MARTIN is preparing for the press, to be published by subscription, the second volume of his "Petrificata Derbiensia, or Figures and Descriptions of Petrifactions collected in Derbyshire," of which the first volume has just appeared. A considerable portion of the plates in the second volume will be appropriated to the illustration of specimens collected in coal soils, and particularly of such species of Reliquiæ as have not hitherto been figured or described by English Authors.

Mr. BENTHAM, the able Author of the Treatise on Scotch Reform, is printing a work on the Law of Libel.

Mr. D. R. PAYN will shortly publish a Treatise on the Theory of Money and Principles of Exchange, as relating to Commerce and Public Revenue.

* See vol. LXX. pp. 40, 41.

Of the "Anecdotes of Hogarth," by the late GEORGE STEEVENS, Esq. and Mr. NICHOLS, Eighteen Numbers have already appeared. The Work we understand will be completed in Two more Numbers, which are nearly finished at the press.

Sir GEORGE STAUNTON has put to press a Translation from the original language of *Leu Lee*, or the Fundamental Laws of the Chinese Empire, so far as relates to their Penal Code.

The Rev. Archdeacon CHURTON is preparing for publication, an edition of the Works of Dr. TOWNSON, in two volumes octavo.

The Rev. R. CECIL has consigned the superintendance of the publication of his Works to Mr. PRATT.

The Rev. T. D. FOSBROOK has in the press a Dictionary of Antiquities, general and local, which will be illustrated by plates.

SPENCE's Polymetis is reprinting in quarto.

Mr. CHALMERS's second volume of his Caledonia is, we understand, in a state of considerable forwardness.

Messrs. REES and CURTIS, of Plymouth, who are now reprinting PRINCE's Worthies of Devon, have announced, as in preparation, a History of Plymouth.

Mr. J. WILSON will shortly publish Pharmacopœia Chirurgica, or Formulæ of the different Hospitals.

Dr. CAREY has in the press a sequel to his "*English Prosody and Versification*," just published, viz. "*Poetic Reading made easy*," containing a selection of Poetry for the use of Schools, with directions for the proper utterance of each line.

Miss PLUMPTRE's Account of her Residence in France during the short interval of Peace, and for nearly two years after the renewal of the War, the publication of which has hitherto been unavoidably retarded, is now announced to be sent to the press, as soon as one hundred copies are subscribed for. This Work is in three volumes octavo; and besides containing many particulars respecting the French Revolution, and the Emperor Napoleon, which have never before appeared in print, will also contain an account of the situation of different parts of France remote from the Capital, at the conclusion of Peace, concerning which very little has hitherto been published.

Mr. BAGSTER is printing the Chronicles of ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER and PETER LANGTOFT, with Glossaries; he intends them as a specimen of the manner in which he proposes to publish the whole of the Works of Antiquity edited by THOMAS HEARNE.—The above Chronicles will be followed by Hearne's other high-priced and valuable publications, as fast as particular attention to accuracy, under the care of an able Editor, will permit. The number of copies will be limited. Only 50, above the number subscribed for, will be printed; and, as soon as Subscribers for 250 on *demy* paper, and 100 on *royal* paper are obtained, the works will proceed. Great attention has been given to the Chronicles already in progress, by rendering the style of printing, paper, &c. harmonious with the old editions.

The Ninth Number (which completes the Second Volume) of the Mathematical Repository, containing Solutions to Thirty Mathematical Questions, and many other disquisitions on the various Branches of the Mathematicks will speedily be published.

The Rev. WILLIAM DAVY, B.A. Curate of Lustleigh, Devon, having compiled a System of Divinity, in a Course of Sermons, himself *printed* a few copies of it, by means of a press, *made* by himself, page by page, and leaf by leaf. Having, with immense labour and indefatigable patience, extended his Work to 26 volumes in 8vo, he has presented a copy of it, *put together* by himself, to each of the Public Libraries of Cambridge and Oxford, and intends to distribute the rest among the Libraries of other public bodies.—We have now before us a copy of the First Volume of this singular specimen of Typography, presented to us in 1795 by the ingenious and industrious Author. Of that volume 40 copies were printed; and 26 were distributed in the manner pointed out in vol. LXV. p. 675; where an ample and candid account of the Plan of the Work may be seen. FOURTEEN, at that time, remained in the hands of Mr. Davy; the number which he is now (having completed his plan) distributing among the Public Libraries; among which, *Sion College* should not be forgotten.

98. An

9. *An Account of* Jamaica, *and its Inhabitants. By a Gentleman long resident in the* West Indies. 8vo. Longman and Co. 1808.

WORKS of the description of the one before us possess a superior interest when compiled with that impartiality and close observation which should distinguish every literary production of this nature. Many of our books on Topography, both foreign and domestic, are but tiresome repetitions of the labours of some ancient Author, whose remarks are twisted and tortured into every possible form, to give them the appearance of novelty; and yet the general Reader will ever recognize them in an instant, though surrounded by the recollections of the Tourist; for there are few indeed who make notes on the spot, and afterwards correct them by enquiring in the neighbourhood.

The Gentleman to whom we are indebted for the Account of Jamaica seems to be perfectly aware of the difficulty of his task in the present over-stocked market of Travels; and is sensible that it is almost impossible to avoid treading precisely in the steps of his predecessors; and he says, "The mere repetition of a task anticipated by others, though offered in a new shape, would be quite superfluous." We sincerely applaud this acknowledgment; and candidly acknowledge, on our own parts, that it gives a fair ground for supposing the contents of his book to be what he asserts it was his object to supply, a new source of information, founded on various topicks connected with such account (which those Writers have either not touched on or noticed but slightly), that information which perhaps may interest and amuse in a greater degree than the more systematic and general description of a country."

The Author supposes those Writers to have either disdained or neglected the minute subjects to which he alludes; and he thinks, and we agree with him, they were highly reprehensible for the omission; and he very justly remarks that the least prominent traits and gradual shades of life and man convey a more perfect idea of a nation, exclusive of the entertainment afforded in the detail, than the "formal Historian would probably content himself with exhibiting." He therefore expresses his determination, in the Preface, to enter into these *minutiæ* occasionally, and sometimes introduce, in the course of his description, such facts, notices, and anecdotes, as were the consequence of his own observation, or that he could depend upon as authentic information. He farther explains his intention to be the exhibition of a picture of the society and manners of Jamaica, applying, in some degree, to the other Islands; to describe the variety in the classes and ranks of the Europeans, and the descendants of the emancipated Mulattos and Negroes; the Slaves, their customs, character, situation, and treatment; with whatever else is dependent on, or may be the result, of these subjects. A residence of twenty-one years in Jamaica has enabled the Author to say with truth that he had an ample opportunity of observing on every particular relating to the topicks he has treated upon; and his situation, he infers, contributed essentially to this end: at the same time he modestly adds, he will not assert that no errors whatever will be found in his work, though he flatters himself such as are discovered will be of little importance; and he boldly affirms none exist which are the consequence of partiality, prejudice, or misrepresentation.

He does not aim at elaborate or learned disquisitions on the History, Topography, Government, Colonial Laws, Commerce, and Productions of the Island; but he thought it necessary to give his work consistency and connexion, by offering sketches, under those heads, of the most remarkable features accompanying each. More voluminous and scientific Writers having enlarged upon these points, this Gentleman chooses rather that his Readers should refer to them, than himself should incur the charge of having repeated them. "At the same time, whatever opinions, sentiments, or observations of the Author's own may occasionally occur, he will of course not fail to offer. Perhaps, owing to changes produced by time, or to his seeing things in different points of view from others, he may sometimes differ from them in his opinions and representations. This

This he cannot help; but he can at least say, that the account he gives is in a great measure the result of his own personal experience and observation, unaided and unrestrained by the pages of any Writer whatever, and unbiassed by any motives but those of the love of truth."

As we shall enter at some length into an examination of this interesting publication, we shall repeat, from the Author, that Jamaica is one of the considerable cluster of Islands, situated in the Gulph of Florida, known under the denomination of "The Caribbees," which are divided into "The Windward" and "The Leeward." Jamaica belongs to the latter portion, and lies between 17. 44′ N. L. and 75° 55′, and 78° 48′ W° L.; the length from East to West is 180 miles, and the greatest breadth 60. Europe is indebted to Columbus for the discovery of Hispaniola, Cuba, and Jamaica; in the neighbourhood of which Islands it lies, at about 30 leagues distance from each. These important events occurred in the year 1494; but 15 years elapsed before the Spaniards commenced the settlement of the place, and the barbarities they committed on the natives of this and every other country they invaded. The armament intended for the conquest of Hispaniola was the means of annexing Jamaica to the British Crown, in the year 1655. Admiral Penn and General Venables having failed in the projected enterprize, compensated, as they imagined, for that failure by the capture of the latter; but so little was the value of the Island understood in England, that even the sagacious Usurper of its Throne, vexed with his disappointment, sent them both to the Tower. Since that period the industry and perseverance of the British Settlers has been such that Jamaica actually at this moment "produces a greater revenue to the Mother Country than the whole amount of the national revenue in the Protector's time."

The Author, sensible of the beauties of Nature, gives a very pleasing description of the voyage to Jamaica after crossing the Tropick of Cancer, when the ship, falling into the course of the trade-winds, glides through a deep blue sea, unruffled, except by the motion of the vessel, with all her sails set, and colours flying, at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour; the brilliancy and serenity of the atmosphere, the sports of the dolphin and of the flying-fish, amuse the passengers and crew, and prepare them for the view of the Island, rich with cultivation. "Here a dry stubble-field in the midst of others covered with ripe sugar-canes, or clothed with the verdure of luxuriant Guinea grass, finely shaded; and there a windmill on the summit of a hill; in another place a cluster of buildings, or tuft of trees; and in the neighbourhood an extensive savannah, partly bare and partly covered with wild shrubbery and trees, with a stream of water rushing precipitately from the contiguous hills upon its level bosom; while the lofty cloud-capped mountains behind, crowned with deep woods, and covered with perpetual verdure, close the scene."

The interior of the Island varies considerably in its surface and properties of the soil; the barren and the fertile levels and precipices are mingled in great confusion; and in many parts there are wide tracts of mountainous forest, so dreary and desolate that each tree is distorted and depressed in its growth; and even the reptiles of creation have either never appeared in or deserted these districts: yet, in the midst of them, glades are discoverable, which are made fertile by the streams that descend the rocks. "About ten miles from Montego-bay (in the parish of St. James, on the North side of the Island) is a commanding eminence, near the road leading to the Trelawny Maroon town, from which the spectator looks down on a considerable tract of country so inconceivably varied as to bid defiance to the pencil. In gazing on this landscape the Author has been more than once reminded of the method a Gentleman who had been in Jamaica took to give an idea of its interior to some of his acquaintance, who wanted a description of it. He took a sheet of writing-paper, and crumpling it up between his hands, laid it on the table, and, half expanding it, told the company that was the best description he could give of the face of the interior of Jamaica."

The Author acknowledges the extent of the labours of Sir Hans Sloane towards illustrating the botanical productions

ductions of this Island, and of others in the same pursuit; but he observes, there are parts of it which have never been explored by any person whatever; consequently, there must yet remain undiscovered many birds, insects, plants, and fossils, that would highly enrich the private and public cabinets of Europe.

Jamaica has the advantage of being admirably watered by several excellent rivers, though none of them are navigable except Black River, besides the countless streams which flow from the mountains and precipices: "suffice it to say," continues this Gentleman, "that in many parts of the Island seven or eight springs, all or most of them perennial, are known to take their rise within the circuit of two or three miles." The divisions of Jamaica consist of three counties, which are again divided into twenty parishes. Kingston is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants of every description; but it is an unhealthy place, and at times extremely hot: consequently, the more opulent Planters and Merchants retire to their *pens*, or country-seats, at those seasons. The town contains, amongst other charitable institutions, a Free School, and an Asylum for Deserted Negroes.

Montego-bay was a populous and thriving town, but suffered greatly by fire in 1795. Falmouth has increased from a village to a considerable town. St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, the seat of Government, which resembles that of the Mother Country, is, from this circumstance, the best-built and genteelest place in the Island, and contains the statue erected in honour of Lord Rodney, who was considered as the tutelar deity of the Island by its grateful inhabitants. Port Royal, the successor of the place sunk by an earthquake in 1692, is a large and meanly-built town; but is well fortified, to protect the naval yard there, which supplies the men of war with necessaries during the period of their station in the West Indies. Savannah-le-Mar is a wretched town, though the place where the Assizes for Cornwall are held; the residents are Mulattos, and charge exorbitantly for their lodging-houses.

"The houses in this Island are of various forms and constructions. Some have stone foundations; others are entirely built of wood; some have jealousies, some sash-windows with Venetian blinds, and some have a mixture of both. Most of them have piazzas, either open or with jealousies, and many have balconies. The apartments within, besides the piazzas, are, a large hall, sometimes a recess, as a sitting-room, or boudoir, a pantry, a closet, and bed-rooms. The kitchen, or *Cook-room*, as it is here called, is a separate building, being never part of the dwelling-house, as in Europe; this is highly proper, in order to obviate accidents by fire."

The Author of this book severely condemns the present intermixture of handsome and spacious houses with hovels and sheds occupied by free Mulattos and White people, who vend liquors, and keep hucksters' shops; thus frequently causing disorderly and indecent scenes throughout every town in the Island. He is equally severe upon those rich members of society there who will expend their money freely in betting upon a horse-race, and withhold it from public works in a true spirit of parsimony. Hence Jamaica contains but one bridge that deserves the name, which is a neat iron one, procured in England, and placed across the Rio Cobre. He mentions, that necessity having compelled the erection of a bridge near a dangerous ford over Montego river, where several lives had been lost, a reluctant sum was raised, merely sufficient to procure a "wooden *machine*, which they denominated a bridge."....."As a still farther display of *taste*, a gallows has been placed on the centre of this bridge, like a triumphal arch! through which the traveller has to pass, no doubt to his great admiration."

The public roads have received much greater attention, and are generally very excellent; several new and very useful ones have lately been opened at the expence of Government; and the others are kept in repair by parochial taxes, which are expended by Way-wardens, appointed by the different Vestries. The extreme heat experienced by the people of Jamaica has suggested the necessity of shading the roads, as much

as

as possible, by the planting of rows of cocoa-nut trees on the sides of those near the sea-coasts. The same cause has improved the appearance of the towns, where a variety of fruit-trees appear amongst the habitations, consisting of the cabbage-tree, or palmetto, the cocoa-nut, the orange, and the tamarind.

The prevailing species of soil is a rich brown loam, clear of stones, and lying upon a stiff clay; besides which, there are deep and rich mould and a kind of fuller's earth; each of which are excellent soils for sugar, and well adapted for coffee. Guinea grass, sweet potatoes, and many other roots, flourish in those parts where the lighter and stony soils prevail. The stiffness of the clay appears, however, to be very troublesome to the planter, who is compelled to have it ploughed or turned up with the hoe some time before the cane is set. The Island being situated within 18 degrees of the Equator, the climate must necessarily be much warmer than temperate; yet such has been the wisdom and benevolence of Providence, that He has provided the means to render this place habitable, by the coolness and refreshing air produced by the mountainous portion; while the inhabitant of the sea-side receives his daily breeze from its surface. "So peculiarly grateful and welcome is this friend of man, that the poor, half-parched seaman, when he eyes the distant rippling of the Ocean, and the dark blue streak on its farthest verge, indicative of its approach, hails it by the *healing* appellation of *The Doctor*." Besides this pleasing interruption of the full play of the sun's intense beams, a few light clouds are always observed to interpose during the hottest times of the day and the most sultry months. The Author describes the medium temperature to be 75 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, which he has known to fall as low as 49 amongst the mountains, though it is in other places often at 98, and even more than 100. The principal variation of the season consists in the change from dry to wet weather; sometimes the Spring rains commence as late as June; at others, they begin in February and March, and those are more violent than the Autumnal. The dreadful operations of the former are thus described by our Author:

"During the prevalence of these, the air is most insufferably sultry; this extreme heat, joined to a still, unagitated atmosphere, is a presage of the coming deluge. It comes on with an astonishing rapidity; the clouds gather in an instant, though the arch of Heaven was pure and cloudless but the instant before, and the torrent pours down without giving warning to the Negroes, who are employed in the fields, to retire from its fury. A terrible peal of thunder usually precedes it; and during its continuance the firmament is rent with these awful sounds, which are sometimes so frightfully loud as to resemble the close report of the heaviest artillery; while the quick and vivid lightning, threatening destruction as it shoots across the sky, is truly terrific. These rains, often for weeks together, set in regularly at the same hour, and continue about the same length of time, *viz.* two or three hours; sometimes, however, they will continue whole days and nights, with little or no intermission. The Autumnal rains are neither so heavy as those of the Spring and Autumn; nor are they usually accompanied with such terrible thunder and lightning." In opposition to these floods, we find that there are periods when the mountainous tracts receive daily showers, and the levels are as completely parched as if rain had never fallen on them; and this contrast is often observable on the two sides of a hill. Heavy dews are, however, experienced, and greatly contribute to support the vigour of vegetation.

The Author thinks that proper precautions may preserve health during every change of the seasons; and speaks of the yellow fever as nothing more "than a malignant bilious fever, the extravasated fluid, diffused through the system, producing that deep yellow tinge on the skin which gives name to the disease." In addition to this opinion, he observes, that it is more than probable much of its fatal effects arises from the horror and despair the prevalence of the disorder produces. "On many estates, every white person on them was swept in succession off within the space of a week or two. But why, it may be asked, if this disease was thus infectious in its nature, and rapid and certain

tain in its effects, were not the medical attendants infected and carried off by it? They were generally exempt from its rage, while their patients were thus in such numbers dying around them. "In short, there can hardly be a doubt of many of these unhappy men having become martyrs to self-created terrors." Upon this very delicate point we presume not to enlarge beyond observing that the Author's assertion, if well founded, gives a ray of hope that fortitude and precaution may, in time, remove a part at least of the horrors attending this extremely dangerous disorder; and we feel the more confidence in this hope, as the Writer reasons well upon the precautions necessary to be taken on visiting the West Indies; the principal of which is, the avoiding intemperance and irregularities, which destroy "many more constitutions than any thing inimical in the climate; they are the fruitful sources of much of the sickness here, and consign many an infatuated wretch to an untimely grave."

The earthquakes, which contributed to desolate the Island, have happily nearly ceased; nor has it been visited, since the year 1786, by what may be strictly termed a hurricane: for, between what is called a gust and a hurricane, there is as much difference as exists in the effects of a smart breeze and the gentle zephyr. The latter is described with great vivacity; and we are informed by the Author, that it is generally preceded by awful and certain prognosticks, which consist of an ominous stillness, a sultry air, and agitated clouds; the atmosphere is gradually obscured by a deep gloom, and distant hollow sounds are indistinctly heard, which resemble the rushing of water, or the howling of wind through a forest; the birds are seen whirled in the air, and darting rapidly along; the beasts fly to their usual shelters; and sudden gusts of wind, accompanied by rain, succeed. "The blasts soon become more durable and violent; they seem to sweep along in streams, or volumes, that are irresistible. At one moment they rage with inconceivable fury, and on the ensuing instant seem, as it were, to expire suddenly away. In a few hours the hurricane reaches its *acmé* of violence, when all the winds of Heaven, and from every point of the compass, winged with destruction, seem let loose from their caverns." It is at this awful moment that the fields of cane are leveled to the earth, and then torn from it, are whirled away, the trees of the forest prostrated, and the levels are inundated with torrents of rain. If, at the instant, the wind should find entrance through the doors or windows of houses, "they would soon be unroofed, and the trembling inhabitants, if not buried in their ruins, compelled to seek for other shelter; but that has often proved impracticable, and many are the unfortunate victims who have thus perished amid the fury of those tropical tempests—helpless, unheard, and unseen. Nothing can be more terrible and heart-appalling (the Author writes from experience) than the wild howling and threatening violence of a hurricane during the dead of the night, when the silent and sudden gleams of light (for no thunder is heard) serve only to make darkness visible, and heighten the horrors of the scene." The immediate effects of this conflict of the elements are visible, on its subsiding, in trees entirely stripped of their verdure, or fallen fields of canes, scattered or prostrate; the plantains destroyed; and its ultimate consequences present the picture of starving slaves to the planter, and a long drought, which is to complete the ravages of the winds and rains. This picture is by no means ideal; and it was realized after the hurricane of 1780; after which, the Writer of this work was informed that the Negroes of Jamaica perished in numbers by dysenteries, and other diseases, produced by unwholesome food and absolute starvation.

The Negroes are said, by our Author, to be shrewd and correct in many of their inferences; but they are completely ignorant of the causes of eclipses and earthquakes. Hurricanes they consider as the indications of Divine wrath; and if a flash of lightning should deprive them of an oppressive overseer, they would call it a merited punishment; yet they arraign Heaven of partiality when their days of rest are unfavourable for enjoying them; and they cannot reconcile it to propriety that the Divinity has suffered them to be subject to the Whites, particularly as *they never offended him.*

We

We shall give our Readers a specimen of the Writer's abilities in description, which are extremely pleasing throughout his work; and that specimen will serve to shew the superior enjoyments of the West Indian during the dreary months which render so many Europeans victims to colds, consumptions, and asthmas: "The Sun was just setting below the Western Horizon, and the Heavens were mildly irradiated with his farewell beams; it was clear and serene all around; the air was mild and bland; and the distant green eminences gleamed with a reflected lustre. Nought disturbed the stillness of the scene, save the busy and officious musquito, who is kind enough to warn you of her approach by an unwelcome buzzing in your ear; the preaching of the wild parrots, who in detached parties skim the arch of Heaven, in their retreat to their haunts; and now and then the scream of the clucking hen, an unsociable bird, delighting in the solitude of the deepest recesses."

We recommend to the attention of our Readers the whole of the observations of this Writer upon the state of the Slaves in Jamaica; and shall turn our attention, for the present, to the disagreeable and even disgusting office of Overseer, to which, it seems, nine-tenths of the young men who go from England to this Island are condemned. Previous to the attainment of the *dignity* alluded to, they pass through the probationary situation of a *book-keeper*, a misapplied term, "as one who never perhaps saw a book in his life may yet be an expert book-keeper." The person made such is a sort of voluntary slave, with a miserable salary, which he *suffers* with perhaps six or seven years; following the Negroes, under a scorching sun, through the day, and, deprived of one half of his rest at night, he watches in the boiling-house during the crop-time; in short, he is, from the contrast he has experienced, one of the most wretched of mortals: nor can his situation be much superior when he becomes an overseer; for, unless his mind is callous indeed, he cannot but feel for the inflictions he is now doomed to distribute on others, in his former situation on the estate, exclusive of the immediate responsibility he incurs on an extended scale. As Reviewers, we may be permitted to observe that this Writer gives many an useful hint, which the opulent Planters would do well to attend to, lest they incur a displeasure beyond that of a public Censor of Books. Indeed, we almost might say that the duties of a man of landed property in the West Indies are far more important than those of five-sixths of the Monarchs of Europe; for the restrictive powers of most Governments are such that life cannot be sported with with impunity, as the Planter has it in his power to do. Speaking of an avaricious person of this description, the Author says, "To a few additional casks of sugar such an one will have little scruple to sacrifice a portion of the happiness of his fellow-creatures. He wishes to establish his fame as a *great planter*; to this every other consideration, either of justice or humanity, is to be made subservient."

After a spirited sketch of the character of the Creole, this Gentleman observes, their conduct seems to imply that they consider the maxim, "Be just before you are generous," as cold, selfish, and unworthy of their adoption; hence, with numberless good qualities, they are liable to the decided censure of the Moralist. Amongst these generous sons of Jamaica, he adds, many are to be found, who are debased by the indulgence of the most despicable vices; and having, unhappily for their partners, entered into the conjugal state, "behave in a manner degrading to themselves, and calculated to wound the tenderest feelings of their faithful, unoffending wives. It is by no means unusual for such men to entertain openly their harems of sable and tawny mistresses, without being at the pains to preserve secrecy and decorum in this shameful dereliction of all that is kind and amiable in a husband." In the next page the Creoles are said to be far more temperate in drinking than the Europeans; from which circumstance, it is added, they contrive, notwithstanding their other vices, to attain a considerable age.

The Ladies of the Island are spoken of as extremely amiable by this Gentleman; and his masterly character of them corresponds exactly with the accounts we have frequently heard of their gentleness and domestic excellence.

lence. "In paying this tribute to the West India Fair, the Author speaks from experience. He has had the happiness of being acquainted with individuals among them who would have done honour to any country; and in the different parts of the world he has traversed he can truly say, that never was kindness more freely shewn him than those hospitable and generous attentions he has experienced from his female friends of this quarter of the world."

It must be supposed that we necessarily omit noticing many striking passages interspersed throughout a work containing more than 300 pages closely printed; and as we have proceeded to a considerable length already in this article, we shall conclude it with a picture of the Negroes' Hut, from which an idea may be formed of the probable comfort those unhappy people experience in the Island of Jamaica. The Author confidently asserts that their residences are capable of affording as much as the generality of labourers enjoy, being built with wooden posts, the interstices wattled and plastered, and covered either with shingles wood cut into the form of slate, or thatched with the top of the sugar-cane, or the mountain-thatch, which, when neatly plaited, makes a handsome and durable roof, that will last fifty years. The interior of these houses are generally divided into three apartments, and furnished with two or three chairs or stools, a table, a cupboard for earthen-ware; and the inhabitants possess, besides, wooden bowls, calabashes, a water-jar, and a woollen mortar for pounding their Indian corn; their places for sleeping are mostly wooden frames, with a mat and blankets. The Law obliges every owner to allow each slave annually as much Osnaburgh as will make two frocks, and sufficient woollen cloth for a great coat, a knife, hat, handkerchief, needles and thread to make their habits: to which the generous master adds many other necessaries. Shoes are universally rejected by the Negroes; even those who act as gentlemen's servants will not usually wear them. They are allowed a certain quantity of salted herrings, and are very fond of fish boiled with vegetables, and highly seasoned with pepper; the latter the fertility of the soil enables them to have in plenty from the small garden they are allowed, exclusive of half or a quarter of an acre of land, which form the principal means of their support.—The Author gives a masterly sketch of the general character of the Negroes, whom he describes as a mixture of art, plausibility, cunning, avarice, obstinacy, cruelty, and implacability, the probable effects of their peculiar situation; and cheerfulness, united with patience and submission; and, when uniformly well treated, they are capable of very grateful attachment. A number of extremely curious and interesting anecdotes are given, to illustrate these opposite propensities of the Blacks, who, though well known to possess them, cannot deserve the same degree of censure the worst passions excite amongst civilized nations, who are free from severe taskmasters, absolute in their cruel mandates.

We regret it is not in our power to give the name of this Writer, as there are many whose names are obtruded on the Publick without the sanction of half his qualifications; besides, we think the justice of his observations require that he should receive the personal respect they must procure him from every Friend to Literature; to whom we sincerely recommend "The Account of Jamaica."

99. *The* British Cicero; *or, A Selection of the most admired Speeches in the* English *Language, arranged under Three distinct Heads, of Popular, Parliamentary, and Judicial Oratory. With Historical Illustrations. To which is prefixed, An Introduction to the Study and Practice of Eloquence. By* Thomas Browne, *LL. D. In Three Volumes, large* 8vo. Longman and Co. 1808.

THE Author thinks it unnecessary to descant at any length on the utility of a work of this description; which, though it may have been fully acknowledged by the Literary World, never before induced the labour of compiling a selection from the best specimens of oratory exhibited by our Statesmen, Barristers, and others: and this fact is the more surprising, as it has been the prevailing taste, for some years, to arrange and publish Extracts from the Works of our best Writers. The powers of Oratory are certainly not sufficiently encouraged in England; he that braves the powers of

of ignorance, and despises the allusions that the free use of the limbs excites from the plodder who never moves them, may become an orator; but a man of weak nerves cannot overcome the feelings excited by ridicule, and proceeds in his dull career upright as a pillar, and as monotonous as a bad reader. The former seems to be inspired, and adds a thousand pleasing illustrations to his notes; the latter dares not deviate from them, and cannot follow his antagonist through half his arguments.

Even with all the discouragements which have depressed genius and abilities, it must be admitted that Britain has produced Orators equal to those of any nation, antient or modern; and upon this admission the Editor grounds his right to present the world with "The British Cicero," containing specimens of their eloquence on political and judicial subjects, which must prove acceptable to the student, as infusing the true spirit of the art, "and the genuine principles of the Constitution. Having such models as a Chatham, a Burke, a Fox, a Pitt, a Sheridan, &c. in the Senate, and a Mansfield, an Erskine, a Curran, &c. at the Bar, he must be roused to an admiration of their genius, if not to an emulation of their example. The Editor therefore supposes that it will be sufficient to inform the Reader that his principal aim has been, to make choice of those Speeches on the different subjects of Legislation and Jurisprudence which have chiefly occupied the attention of the Publick, and have added great celebrity to those Members of the Senate and the Bar who delivered them."

The interval chosen by the Compiler comprehends about forty years, terminating nearly at the present period, which is to be continued, provided sufficient encouragement is afforded; and this we are persuaded will be the case, when it is considered that all Parties are gratified by finding their favourite Leaders placed in a new and conspicuous situation for general admiration.

The Introduction consists of 21 pages, closely printed, which commences with the just observation, that, "If a multitude of rules could quicken the progress of the mind in any useful or elegant pursuit, there is no talent which would have been sooner carried to perfection than that of Eloquence; because there is none for the improvement of which Art has furnished us with so great a variety, or rather so endless a detail of instructions. But we find, on the contrary, that the continually-increasing number of rhetorical systems and of critical observations has a greater tendency to retard than to accelerate the career of genius; and that, even in the present boasted age of reason and refinement, the accomplished Orator is as uncommon and extraordinary a character as in the days of Pericles and Demosthenes." This insensibly leads the Author into an examination of the causes of the decline of antient Oratory, and of the excellence to which it had arrived. A pursuit of this pleasing nature cannot fail of interesting the Reader; and we trust he will be fully satisfied with the reasoning and remarks of Dr. Browne, particularly as that gentleman has discovered that Cicero has enumerated fewer subjects worthy of notice from the beginning to the termination of the Roman Republick than the first twenty or thirty years of British Liberty produced. "In the short reigns of King William and Queen Anne we may proudly mention the names of a Somers, a Holt, an Ashley, a Montague, a Harley, a St. John, a Coningsby, and many of their contemporaries, whose Speeches and Writings may be opposed, without the least dread of inferiority, to any of those so highly extolled by the Roman Panegyrist." The Doctor next proceeds to a review of the characters and eloquence of Somers and Bolingbroke, men equally admired for their talents though perfectly opposite in their principles and parties; which he accomplishes by citing the opinions of their merits, from our most admired Writers, concluding with his own in these words: "He (the young Orator) will find them as animated as the Noble Lord's (Bolingbroke) Speeches in Parliament; for we may say of him, with greater truth, perhaps, than of any other celebrated Orator, that he had the most masterly command both of the pen and the tongue; and that when he took up the former, it seemed endued with all the powers of an electrical conductor, and transfused the fire of his genius

genius into every sentence with undiminished force and ardour."

Most of the excellent Writers who flourished in the reign of Queen Anne continued to enlighten the Publick during the reign of her Successor; and to them Dr. R. adds the names of Wyndham, Walpole, Townshend, Shippen, Raymond, Atterbury, and Bathurst. The Catalogue of Orators was increased greatly in the time of George II.; and the Author of this Introduction seems at a loss which most to admire, the sublime flights of their eloquence, or the variety of forms in which it appeared. He also thinks it would require the powers of a Cicero to "do justice to the energy and vehemence of an Argyle; to the extensive knowledge and vigorous genius of a Carteret; to the commanding simplicity of a Scarborough, whose voice was said to have been borrowed by Truth and Virtue, which never want, and seldom wear, ornaments; to Chesterfield's elegance, both of style and delivery; to his uncommon union of perspicuity with conciseness, of genteel humour with sound reasoning, of purity, precision, and a happy choice of words, with the utmost ease and fluency; to the irresistible force and poignancy of a Pulteney, whose tongue was more dreaded by the Minister than any other man's sword; to the plausible reasoning, the calm, sweet-toned, insinuating persuasiveness of a Murray; and to the transcendant powers of a Pitt, who, though more indebted to Nature than any other Orator that ever existed, was not under less obligation to good fortune in having appeared on the great theatre of the world at a time when there was a Grattan to draw the following portrait of him;" which, as it is foreign to this Review, we must omit, though not without expressing our approbation of the proper use made of it on this occasion.

In considering the talents of the Orators and Statesmen of the last-mentioned reign, as connected with Murray and Pitt, the Doctor thinks we ought not to overlook the name of Henry Fox, who was, however, estimated more for the soundness of his arguments than the brilliancy of his eloquence. William Pitt and Charles Fox, sons worthy of their sires, and Edmund Burke, formed the Oratorical Triumvirate of the present reign. Death has, in the two first instances, deprived us *prematurely* of the services of these great men; but their Speeches will reach our posterity, and render their names as illustrious as those of the most celebrated Antients. Viewing the Senate since the absence of Burke, Fox, and Pitt, the Author professes he discovers in it several whose powers are far above mediocrity, but none who approach the degree of excellence they had attained; to the few resembling them he addresses Cicero's exhortation to Brutus after the death of Hortensius, which he hopes they will feel in its full force, although changes in circumstances and character has rendered some alterations necessary.

"As you now seem to have been left the sole guardians of an orphan Eloquence, let me conjure you to cherish her with a generous fidelity: discourage the addresses of her worthless and impertinent suitors; preserve her pure and unblemished in all her virgin charms; and secure her, to the utmost of your ability, from the lawless violence of every ruffian."

The Editor thinks, with confidence, that genuine Oratory will not degenerate amongst us, as we possess many peculiar advantages, originating from the very nature of our Constitution and Laws, and because we have for models numerous specimens of the most excellent compositions in this way, exclusive of some of the best preservatives from those corruptions which marked the fall of other Nations; and yet he imagines we retain too many of the dry maxims, abstract principles, fatiguing precepts, and perplexing details of antiquity, in our systems of public and private education. Those, instead of promoting the object in view, impede the efforts of youth, and produce a disgust which cannot be conquered without great exertion on the part of the student. Instead, therefore, of Treatises of Grammar, Rhetorick, and Logick, Dr. Browne recommends that we should furnish youth with the most simple and elegant Illustrations of those Sciences extant, which must gradually enlighten the mind, impress the fancy, and agreeably exercise the memory; thus also might the natural

exertions

exertions of Genius be set in motion, and, above all, habits of cheerfulness would be engendered, which must make the future man happy in himself, and consequently a contributor to the happiness of others. "But though, he observes, I cannot help considering the style and the intricacies of most of the elementary books still in general use as a very improper introduction to the study of Poetry and Eloquence, yet it would be running into the opposite extreme to reject the aid of all rules, or to deem familiar explanations of the grand principles of composition unnecessary and injurious. What I contend for is, that an attentive perusal of good examples should always go before precepts; and that boys should be made to feel the beauties of language before we attempt to give them clear ideas of the principles on which those beauties depend, or of the combined efforts of Nature and Art which produced them. Such a procedure will render the study of Grammar, of Rhetorick, and even of Logick, as easy and pleasant as it is now tiresome and forbidding."

We cannot dismiss this interesting Introduction without expressing our concurrence in the above sentiments, and strongly recommending to tutors an experiment founded on them. It may be presumed, as the Editor dates from a private seminary at Kensington, he has formed his own method of teaching on the basis proposed, and been successful in the result.

Chap. I. of Grammar, offers some observations on the pernicious custom of compelling young persons to study the Latin Grammar at the very instant of their scholastic career; "a custom which (not to mention the great disadvantages that must arise from an early neglect of the mother-tongue, and from committing to memory, at the most susceptible period of life, words without ideas, and jargon without meaning) has been found inimical to the prevalence of all taste for any farther literary pursuits, which are thus rendered, at the entrance, peculiarly difficult and disgusting." The arguments that might be urged from these premisses are so self-evident that we are surprised the practice condemned ever prevailed, even when pedantry existed from the Throne to the lowest Attorney of the Courts. Surely the native language of a youth should be his first study, were it only on patriotic grounds. The whole of this chapter is deserving of serious examination both by tutors and parents.

The second division is appropriated to Rhetorick, a science one degree in advance, which the Doctor thinks must be undertaken with pleasure by those pupils who have proceeded on the plan laid down in the first chapter, as he feels confident they will pass with eagerness from the art of employing words correctly to that of employing them persuasively. He then applies Sir Richard Steele's remarks, "that the liberal Arts and Sciences are as fascinating as the Graces, and that even Grammar is rendered terrific by the vizard she is compelled to wear." The Author condemns every book hitherto used in teaching Rhetorick; recommends all now to be found on this subject in schools should be burned, and Lord Chesterfield's Letters expressly relating to it substituted for them. Certain rules are given for the commencement of the study, which are founded on the obvious necessity of making the pupil comprehend what he is to be taught before he begins his labours. In addition to those he endeavours to impress the propriety of convincing boys how much depends upon their immediate acquirement of the art of Eloquence, even in their common relations with the master, his assistants, and between each other. Let them be convinced that many favours may be obtained by the force, energy, and elegance of language used in soliciting for them, and the teacher will be surrounded by eager candidates for superiority. Objections may be urged against this method, founded on the apparent degradation of the art; which, though they either did not occur to Dr. Browne, or he did not think them worthy of notice, we shall answer in few words, by observing, that enticement must be more successful with youth than grave exhortations, and solidity of argument drawn from positions incomprehensible to their volatile ideas. Present enjoyment will ever be the first principle of action in the youthful mind; and it is vain to represent future advantages for its contemplation unless united with immediate gratification.

gratification. It must, however, be confessed, that experiments of this nature should be made with great caution, and in all cases by tutors of prudence and judgment.

Invention is illustrated in the following section. "By oratorical invention," says Dr. B. "is meant the discovery of what may be most serviceable to the cause in hand, or most conducive to the end aimed at, which is persuasion. For this purpose we must find out such arguments as are most likely to convince the understanding, and such affecting touches as may find their way to the heart." The truth, we are well convinced from experience, pronounced with solemnity and energy, will find its way to the understandings of a few, and make an indelible impression; but this is not enough in Oratory, as it frequently happens a short and simple tale cannot arrest the attention of the weak and frivolous; those must be caught by art, and their ideas riveted to the subject in question by appeals to their passions, and those appeals are to be derived from the study of the best Dramatic Authors. Definition affords the speaker a strong argument; and this is demonstrated, in the Author's opinion, by the example he cites from Mr. Fox's Speech when recommending his India Bill.

"Etymology, or the derivation of a word from its original, may be made the ground of some little argument; but it has so much the air of pedantry, and betrays such an ostentation of learning, that it seldom should be resorted to." Similitudes and comparisons illustrate in the same proportion as contraries are necessary in definition. The fame of many Orators is in some degree established upon their judicious and animated enumeration of the parts of a subject; nor is accumulation of circumstances and facts less important to the speaker when introduced with judgment. Such is the manner in which the Doctor explains what are usually called Common Places. It must be admitted that invention depends almost wholly upon the fertility of genius; and yet it may be aided, in a slight degree, by the means detailed. "The Orator, in drawing-up his arguments, and the various resources of his genius, must imitate the conduct of a skilful General in the field, who posts his cavalry, infantry, and light troops, where each of them can act to the greatest advantage."

The second section treats of Disposition, the second essential function of the Orator. In the exordium it is expected that a good Orator should engage the attention of his hearers by a forcible demonstration of the importance of his subject; and, having gained this point, the next is, to impress them with a conviction of his competency to the task he has undertaken. Presumption and confidence will defeat his purpose, which must be effected by insinuating rather than commanding the necessity of silence and attention. If the arguments to be advanced are likely to extend to any considerable length, they should be carefully divided. The narrative of facts follows; "upon which all his arguments are to be founded. In debate, or when he is to reply to others, he often finds it expedient to proceed to a refutation of what has been impressively urged by his adversary, before he attempts to tell his own story, or to draw any inferences from it. He must be as concise in his narrative as is consistent with perspicuity, never incumbering it with frivolous circumstances, and at the same time omitting nothing of material importance. He softens some, he heightens others, and forms a striking and well-connected tissue of the whole."

After all, though method is absolutely necessary in planning a speech before the speaker commences it, circumstances will often occur to derange it, and that in the moment when address and judgment are of vital importance. The peroration, or conclusion, should consist of a masterly summary of the principal points and arguments; and, finally, the speaker will do well to introduce a few well-turned compliments in return for the patient hearing he has just experienced, which teaches him to place the utmost reliance on the justice, discernment, and candour of his auditors.

The third section is appropriated to the consideration of the third essential function of the Orator, which, in the old books, is called Elocution, and in the modern sense implies the tones of voice, the utterance, the enunciation of the speaker, and the attendant varieties of countenance and

and gesture; all included, by the Antients, under the term Pronunciation. The arguments and illustrations on this head are extremely entertaining and curious; and, as a proof, we shall extract his observation on the figures of words:

"Among the figures of words, as they are called, we may easily point out and exemplify the effect produced by repetition, by suppression, by contrast, by gradation, by seeming correction, and by sudden exclamations. By repetition, as, "Shall we never see an end to this war, this desolating war?" "By whose advice vindictive counsels were pursued — by whose advice false representations were made — by whose advice malice and ill-will were made principles of governing a free people — all these are questions that will be asked." By suppression, when we leave out the conjunctive particles, to shew our earnestness, or the rapidity of our career; as, "Men, women, children, all were indiscriminately put to the sword." By antithesis, or contrast, as, "Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools." "He can bribe, but he cannot seduce; he can buy, but he cannot gain; he can lie, but he cannot deceive." By a climax, when the meaning of words rises in a sort of gradation, as, "She starts, she runs, she flies; a man, a hero, almost a God."

"The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all that it inhabit, shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabrick of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind."

By pretended correction, when we reprove ourselves, that we may seem to speak without artifice or partiality; as, "His bravery, I should have said his intrepidity, his heroism, excited universal astonishment." By breaking out into a sudden exclamation, to express wonder, abhorrence, or grief, as, "Oh Heavens! Ah! shocking! Alas, that ever I was born!"

Dr. Browne has introduced, at the conclusion of this section, a method which he thinks will serve to form an excellent style in composition: he recommends to youth, for this purpose, the reading of one paper of "The Spectator" a day till he has completed the whole work a second time; which, instead of a laborious task, may rather be considered a pleasant relaxation from severer studies. After this has been accomplished, he advises the pupil to read those papers a third time which are attributed to Addison, in order to comprehend the arrangement of his sentences, his mode of arguing, and to appreciate justly the elegance of his language. Supposing him to have attained his object in a tolerable degree, he may venture an imitation of his favourite Author, by fixing upon any number with which he is particularly pleased, and prevailing on his tutor to put him in the way of making a good analysis of it. After a sufficient time has elapsed to render it probable the very words of the Writer may have escaped his memory, let him endeavour to fill up the analysis to the best of his abilities; and, having done so, proceed to compare the imitation with the original. A student of moderate capacity will immediately perceive his own deficiencies; and if this mode of tuition should fail in the essential part, it will undoubtedly give correctness of judgment, and enable the person to discriminate between good and bad writing.

The fourth section contains some Observations on Articulation, which lead the Author to consider the mistakes of parents and nurses as the primary cause of much of the hesitation and confusion of ideas that prevent easy and natural communication between man and man. Habits of utterance foreign to nature are acquired through folly and ignorance in attendants almost as soon as a child can be taught to imitate them; and it learns a jargon which Common Sense must revolt at on knowing any human being to have used. The greatest attention should therefore be paid to this important subject, and every sound expelled from the nursery which doth not convey a correct idea; nor should the earliest conversation with an infant be of that description which is said to suit their confined conceptions, as we ought ever to remember improvement, and not temporary amusement, is the object in view. Deliberation is extremely necessary in addressing children, and the most simple terms must be selected.

"A slow, distinct articulation is obviously the first requisite" in an Orator, according to the opinion of Dr. Browne; who observes, that "the finest sallies of wit and humour would be lost in a confused chattering rapidity of utterance." But it is not sufficient that a man is distinctly heard; and a monotonous

monotonous tone, however clear, would soon disgust the hearers. "Besides, it would be expecting too great a tribute of politeness from others, to suppose them alive and awake to every thing we may have to say. We must therefore seem to favour their indolence and languor, by passing, in a low tone and hasty manner, over the less-important parts, and raising the voice on those words only which are peculiarly dear to us, upon which the whole stress of the observation or sentiment rests; and to which, therefore, we take care, by the most commanding sound, to rouse the attention of our hearers. If all men were philosophers—if we were all insusceptible of emotions and passions—and were constantly swayed by the cool, temperate influence of reason alone—then a clear, distinct utterance and a forcible emphasis would require no farther graces to constitute an impressive mode of delivery. But we know, from experience, that, in general, we must gain the hearts of men before we can hope to convince their understandings;—we must not leave them cool approvers of our counsels, but hurry them on with irresistible impetuosity; the glowing words must often be charged with electric fire, to force their way to the inmost recesses of the soul."

Our Author notices, with becoming severity, the disagreeable chant in which some readers indulge, and which deprives them of the power of putting the emphasis in the proper place. To do this with judgment, requires considerable study and practice; nor is there less difficulty in acquiring the art of suiting the tones of the voice to the sentiment and passion described in the different sentences. But little action is necessary in reading; in oratory it is of infinite importance; and when the graces afforded by the movements of the person are supported by the forcible indications of which the countenance is capable, half the art is accomplished. It is well known that Demosthenes described the three essential qualifications of Oratory to consist in action. When he had made his first public attempt to rouse the feelings of his audience, he found, to his complete surprise, that all the elegance of his language and the force of his arguments were lost upon an inattentive or indifferent assembly of people, who expressed neither approbation nor censure. Ignorant of the cause of his failure, his fellow-citizens might have lost this treasure, had not a player explained why they remained unmoved, by mentioning his deficiency in action and gesture. Dr. Browne mentions that the Antients had many rules for attaining and regulating the movements in Oratory; which have been enlarged upon by the Moderns in a variety of recommendations for the government of the body and limbs; these he rejects, and introduces the short and excellent Advice to the Player given by Shakspeare, in his "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," united with Lloyd's, in his work called "The Actor."

Reasoning and forming conclusions, or what is termed Logick, though the only foundation of essential knowledge, seems, in our Author's estimation, to have been greatly and reprehensibly neglected; and this fact he attributes to the tedious and intricate methods of teaching, and the frivolous and frequently pernicious purposes to which it has been applied. As an illustration and demonstration of the truth of his position, he cites the common observation annexed to acknowledgments of ignorance on any given subject: "It was all *Logick* to me;" implying, in other words, that the matter was totally incomprehensible. The Doctor attributes this consequence to the followers, admirers, and interpreters of Aristotle, whose treatise on the subject he would almost suppose was "dictated by some evil Genius, to put a stop to the progress of the human understanding, and to divert it from useful pursuits to ostentatious and pedantic subtleties." Divested of the barbarous terms, uncouth phrases, and numberless intricacies, with which Logick is confused and made disgusting, and reduced to the plain and simple form of its original state, nothing can be more pleasant and advantageous in the whole circle of our studies. In concluding the chapter, our Author adds, "After all, the great difficulty does not consist in proving that practical expertness in Logick is a desireable or necessary accomplishment, but in pointing out an easy method by which it may be acquired. This is what I shall now attempt to do, in a few

few remarks, ranged under three distinct heads, in conformity to the three principal functions or operations of the mind,—thinking, judging, and reasoning."

It cannot be expected we should follow Dr. Browne through these three sections of his work; but we have already analyzed sufficient of it to afford our Readers an opportunity of judging of their merit; neither can we pretend to name even the subjects of the Speeches, or the various specimens of elegant writing introduced in the three volumes before us; or notice in detail the numerous historical illustrations which precede them. Under these circumstances we shall proceed to give one extract on the subject of Mr. Burke's Speeches to the Electors of Bristol, in 1780: "In the course of Mr. Burke's parliamentary exertions for the six years that he represented Bristol, he had the misfortune to shock, in many instances, the political and commercial, as well as the religious prejudices of his Constituents, particularly by his support of certain resolutions favourable to the trade of Ireland; by his mode of proceeding on Lord Beauchamp's Bill for reforming the Law Process concerning Imprisonment; and by his votes on the Popery Acts. It is probable that his written and printed defences of those measures would have softened the asperity of some of the prejudices; but the frantic tumults about Popery in the year 1780 kindled a blaze which it was not in the power of his eloquence to extinguish. A Proclamation for dissolving the Parliament, and for calling a new one, having been issued on the first of September, Mr. Burke repaired to Bristol with all possible dispatch; but, previously to his making any trial of his strength against three candidates who had started before him, he entered into the following justification of his public conduct, in a Speech addressed to a numerous Meeting of the Freemen, convened by the Mayor, at the Guild-hall, on the 6th of September."

When we consider the different ways in which "The British Cicero" may be useful and entertaining, whether as an introduction to the acquirement of Grammar, Rhetorick, the art of Invention, of Logick, thinking, judging, and reasoning, of knowledge on parts of our History as a Nation, and the principal object of the work, it would be injustice to the Author, as well as to the Publick, did we not strongly recommend it to the latter.

100. *Letters on various Subjects, Literary, Political, and Ecclesiastical, to and from* William Nicolson, *D.D. successively Bishop of* Carlisle, *and of* Derry, *and Archbishop of* Cashell: *including the Correspondence of several eminent Prelates, from* 1683 *to* 1726-7, *inclusive. Faithfully printed from the Originals; and illustrated with Literary and Historical Anecdotes, by* John Nichols, *F. S. A. E. & P. In Two Volumes.* 8vo. *pp.* 636. Longman and Co. 1809.

THIS curious Collection of Letters is verified in the Editor's short Preface:

"They were preserved by the learned Primate with peculiar attention; and were purchased by their present Editor, in 1808, at the sale of the library of the Rev. Edward Marshall, M. A. formerly of Clare-hall, Cambridge; who for several years was librarian to the Duke of Devonshire, and obtained, late in life, the vicarage of Duxford in Yorkshire. Mr. Marshall intended to have published them; but died before he could make up his mind on the subject, at the age of 86, March 28, 1807.

"The literary talents of Archbishop Nicolson are well known; and the Correspondents with whom these Letters demonstrate his intimacy reflect on him an additional lustre:—Archbishops Sharp, Dawes, Wake, Blackburn, and Boulter; Bishops Gibson, Kennett, Atterbury, Stratford, Robinson, Talbot, Tanner, and Downes; with Mander, Wallis, Evelyn, Hickes, Charlett, Todd, Burscough, Pearson, Smith, Thoresby, Lhwyd, Wharton, Morton, Woodward, Thwaites, Wilkins, Chamberlayne, Madox, &c. (of the greater part of whom some brief memoir is given in the Notes), are names which few individuals could boast among their intimates."

This Preface is followed by some Memoirs of Archbishop Nicolson, more full and accurate, as to dates, than any preceding account, and of great use in pointing out those periods of his Grace's life to which the Letters refer.

Of such Collections no person can for a moment doubt the utility, either when they are prepared by the principal Writer, as appears to be the case in the present instance, or by some judicious Editor, who will keep back what may be injurious to surviving

viving friends, and retain only those particulars which illustrate the literary history of the times, and bring us into a closer intimacy with those eminent characters who have been the ornaments of Learning and Religion. In both these respects the Collection before us will be found highly interesting to the general Scholar, the Antiquary, the Naturalist, the Divine, and the Politician: for under these respective heads nearly the whole of these Letters might have been classed, had not the chronological order demanded, as it deserves, the preference in all Collections of Epistolary Correspondence.

The series, which consists of *three hundred and twenty* letters, begins in 1688, a period of much interest to the Church, and followed by one of yet more perplexity, that of the Revolution, when a shock was given to the long-established doctrine of hereditary right, and when circumstances of a particular kind, interfering both with policy and conscience, obliged or induced the majority of the Nation to acquiesce in a new species of succession. The opinion of Mr. Nicolson (then Archdeacon of Carlisle) on this intricate question, deserves notice, as being probably that which found a corresponding influence in the minds of the greater part of his brethren:

"That his late Majesty's deserting his government divested him of his Regal authority, and (by consequence) superseded our allegiance to his person, is what we are obliged to believe to be the unanimous opinion of all the Lords (Spiritual and Temporal) and Commons of the kingdom; and certainly we may safely acquiesce in their joint determination of the most difficult case of conscience. It was hence that the Lords residing in and about town thought it convenient immediately to seize the government, civil and military: which being done without any derived authority or commission from King James, is an evident demonstration that they thought his power at an end. It was on the same bottom that the Lords and Commons (afterwards) jointly addressed the Prince of Orange to take upon him the government, and to issue out his circular letters for the calling of a Convention, that might heal our distractions, and refix the unhinged Regal power.

"Thus far we generally agreed in our conduct. And are we angry that the Convention did not recall King James? If the government was deserted by him, it had certainly been a piece of extraordinary good nature to have courted him once more into the throne; when, in all probability, our religion and liberties would be better secured in other hands. The short of our case is, the late King was pleased unexpectedly to leave us; and their present Majesties have stepped into the throne as the next lawful successors. And where is the mischief of all this? You and I are not yet called upon to give our assent to every vote that passed in either House of Parliament in the management of this matter; and I hope we never shall. But I think we ought thankfully to join in the last result of their Councils: that William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, are honestly and legally seated in the English throne. And this may be done without an unnecessary acquainting the world with our opinion whether the Royal dignity has devolved upon them by right of succession, or they have attained it by a new grant from the people."

He then endeavours to answer the objections which may be offered against this doctrine; but for this we must refer to the work.

The early part of the correspondence in vol. I. relates to the labours, in Ecclesiastical and Natural History, of Mr. Henry Wharton, Dr. Todd, Mr. Thoresby, Dr. Woodward, and Mr. Edward Lhwyd. Interspersed we find a very sensible letter from Mr. Nicolson to Mrs. Hutton, a lady who fancied that she had committed an unpardonable sin in wishing that she might have no children. This letter is very well calculated to strengthen a weak mind, harassed by scruples, yet not free from a conscious...ss of blame.

Some letters after this, relative to the history, nature, and effects of the General Deluge, will be found very interesting to those who have studied the controversy on that subject between Doctors Robinson and Woodward, and Messieurs Whiston and Edwards. On its general merits we have the following humourous remarks in a letter from Mr. Nicolson to Mr. Lhwyd:

"I would not offer any thing that might shake the foundations of so fairly-promising and hopeful a structure as the Doctor's (Woodward's) appears to be. I am clearly for encouraging the ingenious inventors of all new systems, and giving them leave to enjoy the honour, as well as inward satisfaction, of all their pretty opinions. The world is extremely malicious,

cious, as well as inconstant; so that neither the Empires of Monarchs nor Philosophers can last for ever. You and I need not trouble ourselves, nor run any hazards, in opposing them in their youth and vigour, whatever we may tacitly think of their principles. This Earth of ours was pretty quiet till Copernicus gave it a whirl; and it has never rested since. Tycho's improvements upon that discoverer have had their time; and so have Cartesius's *Vortices*. These last are now displaced by Mr. Newton's gravity; and that, as the Author confesses, has its infirmities. Our late Refiners upon the Creation and the Deluge are unanimously agreed that the old Interpreters of Moses were all blockheads; and which of them will furnish us with a more rational and lasting exposition time must shew. Whether Dr. Burnet's roasted egg, Dr. Woodward's hasty-pudding, or Mr. Whiston's snuff of a comet, will carry the day, I cannot foresee. Dr. Arbuthnot has well observed, that a successful theory must be built upon many nice enquiries, and not forwardly advanced on the encouragement of a few likely phænomena. To this purpose I shall be ever ready to assist any master-builders by bringing in clay and mortar; and that is all I can pretend to."

In a letter from Mr. Evelyn we find some remarks on the study of the Law, which we shall extract as a specimen, not only of sound sense, but of that variety of instruction and entertainment which may be derived from these volumes. This letter was addressed to Mr. Nicolson soon after the publication of his "English Library." In addition to some compliments, Mr. Evelyn says,

"I * what a noble and universal undertaking do you promote that so useful knowledge which with such success and learned industry you recommend! namely, the study of our own Municipal Laws and Home Antiquities; the most becoming an Englishman and a lover of his country; skilfully derived from the fountain, and traced through all those windings and meanders which render the study generally deserted as dull and impolite, unless by those who, attracted by more sordid considerations, submitted to a fatigue that filled indeed their purses for the noise they made at Westminster, whilst their heads were empty even of that to which they seemed entirely to devote themselves. Methinks, did our Inns-of-Court Students come a little better grounded in Ethicks, and with some entrance into the Civil Law, such an History as you are meditating would lead them on with delight, and enable them to discover and penetrate into the grounds of natural justice and human prudence, and furnish them with matter to adorn their pleadings, before they wholly gave themselves up to learn to wrangle, and arts of illaqueation, and not make such haste to precedents, customs, and common-places, &c. By reading good History they would come to understand how Governments have been settled by conquests, transplantations, colonies, garrisons, &c. through all vicissitudes and revolutions, from East to West, from the first to the last Monarchy; how Laws have been established, and for what reasons changed and altered; whence our holding by Knight's Service and Feudal Laws have been derived, whether from Saxon or Norman.

"It is a pity young gentlemen should meet with so little of this in the course of their academic studies; at least if it continue as in my time, when they were brought up to dispute on dry questions which nauseate generous spirits, and to discourse of things before they are furnished with mediums, and so return home rather with the learning of a Benedictine Monk (full of school-cant) than with such profitable knowledge as would enable them to a dexterity in solving cases, how intricate soever, by analyticks, and so much of Algebra as teaches to draw consequences, and detect paralogisms and fallacies, which were the true use of Logick, and of which you give hopes our Universities are now designing. To this I could wish the improvement of a more ornate and graceful manner of speaking and action upon occasion. The fruit of such an education would not only grace and furnish the Bar with excellent Lawyers, but the Nation with able persons, fit for any honourable employment, to serve and speak in Parliament, and in Councils; give us good Magistrates and Justices for references in the country and at home; wise Ambassadors and Orators to send abroad: in a word, qualified Patriots and Pillars of State, in which this age does not, I fear, abound. In the mean while, what preference may be given to our Constitutions I determine not; but, as I believe Ethicks and the Civil Law were the natural mother of all good Laws, so I have been told that the best Lawyers of England were heretofore wont to mingle their studies together with them; but which is at present so rarely cultivated, that those who pass for profound Sages and Oracles therein are not only shamefully defective in, but even in the Feudal and our own. You are speaking, Sir, of Records; but who are they among this crowd (and even of the Coif) who either study, or vouchsafe to defile their fingers with any dust, save what is yellow? or know any thing of Records, save

save what, upon occasion, they lap out of Sir Robert Coke's basin, and some others? The thirst of gain takes up their whole mind; like our English Painters, who, greedy of getting present money for their work, seldom arrive to any farther excellency in the art than face-painting; but have no skill in symmetry, perspective, the principles of design, or dare undertake an history."

From Letter LVII. of vol. I. begins a series of very important correspondence, relative to certain Societies which were formed at the beginning of the last century, in consequence of the Royal Proclamation against Swearing, Profanation of the Sabbath, &c. These Societies had for their professed object the "Suppression of Immorality and Profaneness;" but, in the opinion of some leading men in the Church, their real object appeared to be of another kind, and that they were formed in contradiction to the Twelfth Canon; and, in some instances, it did appear that Associations were formed between Churchmen and Dissenters more intimate than their respective principles could admit, and such as gave them the semblance of Conventicles rather than of Societies established to promote the objects of the Proclamation, and facilitate the operations of the Civil Power. These points are ably argued here, in a number of communications which passed between Mr. Nicolson, Archbp. Sharp, Dr. Stratford, Bishop of Chester, Mr. Yates, Mr. Wotton, and others; and it appears that the matter became the more eagerly contested, as the Bench of Bishops was by no means agreed in opinion. The sentiments of Archbishop Sharp, which seem to have had great weight, are conveyed in the following extract:

"I myself have always been averse to such sort of confederacies, or combinations, whether of Clergy or others, as are now on foot every where, whether they be those they call Religious Societies, or those of a later standing, which go under the name of Societies for Reformation, as doubting whether they be legal in themselves (though, with submission, I think it may bear a dispute whether they come under those Conventicles that are forbid in the Twelfth and Seventy-third Canons), and apprehending, likewise, that, some time or other, we may feel ill consequences from them. And for these reasons I refused my subscription the last year to that book which was writ for the recommending these Societies; though I was earnestly, by letters from two of the Bishops, pressed to join my hand with theirs.

"But, though these be my private sentiments, I find many of the Bishops of another mind. Some of them look upon these Societies for Reformation to be of mighty use. And, considering how remiss the Magistrates generally are in executing the Laws against Profaneness and Immorality, they think there is no other way to retrieve that zeal for Religion which is every where lost among us, and to promote a Reformation of Manners, but by such a joint endeavour of well-disposed persons; and accordingly they do what they can to promote those Societies in their respective Dioceses. Others of the Bishops go not so far, but content themselves to endeavour the regulating and keeping them within bounds, where they are voluntarily entered into.

"The truth is, the Societies of London have been so industrious in spreading their books, and the success they have had (as they say) in this way has made such a noise every where, that the whole Nation almost hath taken the alarm. And so eagerly, in many places, are the minds of people set upon these new methods, that it may justly be doubted whether it be in the Bishop's power to stifle or suppress these Societies, though he should use his utmost endeavours to do it.

"Add to this, that many of the Clergy take encouragement to enter into these Societies from a passage of my Lord of Canterbury's [Dr. Tenison] Circular Letter, which was sent the last year to the Bishops of his province, though it is certain in that passage he did not intend the setting-up such formal Associations, under Rules and Articles, as are now formed in many places. The passage is in the fourth paragraph of the Letter, where he says, "It were to be wished that the Clergy of every neighbourhood would agree upon frequent meetings, to consult for the good of Religion, &c. And these meetings might still be made a greater advantage to the Clergy, in carrying on the Reformation of Men's Lives and Manners, by inviting the Churchwardens of their several parishes, and other pious persons among the Laity, to join with them in the execution of the most probable methods that can be suggested for those good ends. And we may very reasonably expect the happy effects of such a concurrence from the visible success of that noble zeal wherewith so many about the Cities of London and Westminster do promote true piety, &c." I have transcribed

scribed thus much out of that printed Letter for fear you should not have it by you.

"Upon these considerations, I am thus far come into these projects, that I tell my Clergy, when any of them apply to me about this matter (as very lately some of them have done), "that as for their meeting together, as they have convenience of neighbourhood, for the promoting Religion and Reformation in their parishes, it is a thing I would advise them to: but as for the Societies for Reformation that are now on foot in several places, they are new things, and for which there is no foundation in our Laws and Canons, and we do not know what consequences they may in time produce; and, therefore, I dare not be the author or adviser to any one, either Clergyman or Layman, to embark in these projects. Nevertheless, being sensible that a great many wise and good men do approve of these Societies, I will not think the worse of any man for engaging in them. Nor shall these Societies meet with any discouragement from me, so long as they keep within the bounds which the Laws of the Land and of the Church have prescribed."

The whole of this correspondence is well deserving, at the present crisis, of an attentive perusal.

To those who are curious in Ecclesiastical History and Antiquities, the Letters which follow, respecting the controversy between Wake and Atterbury on the powers of the Convocation, will prove not less useful or interesting. To many it will appear a very singular circumstance, that it was once seriously proposed that the Convocation should peremptorily sit with every Parliament; that whatever bishoprick became vacant in the Summer should continue so till the Parliament met in the Winter; and being met, the Lower House of Convocation was to agree upon six persons to be nominated to this bishoprick; out of these the Upper House was to choose four; out of them the Archbishop two; and out of the two the King one! There are likewise, in the course of this correspondence, many little expressions and asperities which mark the characters of the Writers very strikingly; and those who make human nature their study will have frequent occasion to exclaim, *Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ?* There are likewise many curious historical particulars in the altercation between Nicolson, now bishop of Carlisle, and Atterbury. It was not merely an affair of personal pique, but involved some important questions respecting the Royal Supremacy; but as it proceeded, and in the many delays which Bishop Nicolson interposed, in order to prevent Atterbury from being instituted to the deanry, it must be allowed that he discovered a considerable mixture of personal resentment, which, after all, was obliged to yield to the Queen's pleasure. The Notes on this part of these volumes are particularly valuable, as connecting the Letters of Atterbury here with those in his Correspondence formerly published, and thereby exhibiting a fair and very interesting view of the whole controversy. The following letter, which concludes the first period of their altercation, will not be read without emotion:

"To Dr. Atterbury, Dean of Carlisle.

"Mr. Dean, *May* 19, 1707.

"This day I begin my ordinary (Triennial) Visitation of the City and Diocese of Carlisle; as my Predecessors have been accustomed to do*. And I intended to have opened it (as they usually did) with some enquiries in the Chapter-house: but, on an account which my brother John has given me of your expressing your readiness to settle all matters in difference there (in a peaceable manner) at your next coming down, I am willing to defer my calling upon your Society; hoping that you will ease me of that part of this year's trouble.

"One thing more he tells me, which I cannot but mention to you. He says, you were pleased to acquaint him that you had a promise under my hand that I would never give Sowerby to Mr. Whittingdale. This, I am verily persuaded, is a mistake: and I am very sure that I have a promise under yours (about the same date that mine, if ever made, must bear) which was not performed; and yet it was (in my opinion at least) of more consequence than the other. These mutual charges will be best answered at our meeting here.

"This promise I do now frankly and deliberately make, that no Member of the Chapter shall be ever countenanced by me in any disrespectful behaviour towards yourself; and you will allow me to hope for a suitable return to, Sir, your affectionate brother and servant,

W. Carlisl."

* "The Bishop endeavoured to appease his Chapter by visiting them in pursuance of the power given by the Statutes."

Abou

About the year 1706 a singular irregularity took place in the case of a Curate who was chosen Churchwarden. The correspondence between Bp. Nicolson and Dr. Todd on this subject is highly characteristic, and leads to a discussion of points which one would not suppose to be involved in the original question. The Curate, Joseph Langhorne, Mr. Nichols might have told us, was father to the late Dr. Langhorne, the Poet.

In vol. II. the first part of the Correspondence relates to the Controversy, and Proceedings in Parliament, on the Episcopal Rights in Cathedrals, agitated by Bishop Nicolson's old antagonist, Dr. Todd; and the latter consists chiefly of the friendly and often facetious correspondence of Dr. Henry Downes, successively Bishop of Killala, Elphin, Meath, and Derry. In this the Reader will find numerous notices relative to the literary publications of the day, and the ecclesiastical promotions and intrigues which occurred during the reign of George I. and part of that of George II.

Although, for obvious reasons, we cannot expatiate on the merit of these volumes as they deserve, it is but justice to observe, that to all who are desirous of penetrating into the minute History of Literature, and the Characters of Literary Men, the present publication must prove highly gratifying and satisfactory; nor is it less requisite to add, that it derives very considerable advantages from having fallen into the hands of the same Editor who has furnished the Publick with the contemporary Correspondence of Atterbury and Swift.

101. *Elements of Reform; or, An Account of the Motives and Intentions of the Advocates for Parliamentary Reformation. By* William Cobbett, *Proprietor of "The Political Register."* pp. 24. Asperne, Hatchard, &c. 1809.

AMONG the many attempts which have been made to prove the inconsistency of the Author of "The Political Register," this must certainly be pronounced the most successful; and we hope its circulation will not be confined. A more salutary exposition of want of principle we have seldom met with; and the present is undoubtedly the fit time to shew the people of what stuff their pretended friends and patriots are made.

102. *A Letter on Toleration and the Establishment; addressed to the Right Hon.* Spencer Perceval, *Chancellor of the Exchequer. With some Remarks on his projected Bill.* 8vo. pp. 52. Rivingtons. 1808.

AFTER some sensible remarks on the Toleration Laws, and a fair statement of their bearings on the Establishment, and on the Dissenters, our Author concludes that such an Establishment as ours is entitled to all support and encouragement consistent with just principles of Toleration. He then proceeds to state some marks of freedom and protection to which he conceives the Establishment to be entitled. The first he adverts to is what has lately come before us, in various shapes, the want of a sufficient number of places of worship. Much cannot be added to a subject so obvious and well understood. As a remedy, however, he proposes, that wherever a well-attested representation is made by the Bishop of any See to Government, that there is a want of a church or a chapel for any district, whether upon the new or old site, a Brief should be granted by Government at little or no charge; and if the produce be not adequate to an estimate made upon oath, and legally binding upon the parties, the deficiency should be supplied by Government. The officiating Minister of such chapel, he proposes, shall be appointed by the Incumbent, with the approbation of the Bishop of the Diocese; and his salary shall be paid from the profit of a certain number of pews to be appropriated to his advantage, limited according to circumstances, while the rest of the chapel shall be free to the lower classes. If it be thought right to allow marriages and burials in these chapels, the surplice-fees may be added to the endowment of the chapel, under certain restrictions.

The next subject which engages our Author's attention is the facility with which licences may be obtained by the low and illiterate among the Sectaries. After taking a review of the Laws upon this point, he gives it as his opinion that they give not only toleration, *but hold out inducements* to such persons to procure exemptions from parish offices, militia, &c. To correct this abuse, he proposes that preaching-licences should be granted

granted solely in the case that a certain number of householders, sufficient to form a congregation (suppose, for example, sixteen or twenty), should apply, and give in the name, and even, if it be judged right, the qualifications, of the persons whom they wish to be licensed, together with some testimonials to his moral character; and, at the same time, a written declaration of the leading doctrines which they profess, and upon which they ground their application for a particular teacher, that it may be seen that there is nothing incompatible with good order and the security of the Publick in what they entertain; and that this declaration should be publicly recorded at the Sessions.

In this plan we see some advantages and some difficulties. Our Author proposes, if we do not mistake, that such a Congregation are to lay their religious principles before the Bench of Justices; a class of men, we are afraid, in many parts of the country, not sufficiently conversant in religious controversy to be able to decide what principles are or are not incompatible with good order, &c. Besides, it appears to us, that a licence thus given would be a direct sanction, in many cases, to principles incompatible with those of the Establishment; unless, what can scarcely be the case, our Author would license no principles but those of the Church; which happen to want no such sanction. With respect to the practices of the Dissenters, our Author seems not sufficiently acquainted with their history. He says, p. 22, "I am informed, that, in *some places*, they baptise and keep Registers." It is notorious that they baptise in all places, and have done so for a great length of time. He speaks also of their assuming the power of conferring orders as being a most formidable obstacle to the hope of re-union. In all this, however, there is nothing new; and however we may regret that Sectarianism is promoted and perpetuated by such means, we have no power to prevent it, according to the existing Laws; unless what our Author proposes should be deemed expedient, consistent with the principles of Toleration, and advisable at the present crisis. We would, therefore, direct our Readers' attention to that part of the pamphlet in which these subjects are handled; although we must, at the same time, add, that they will, in the subsequent pages, find many judicious observations on residence, curates, tithes, and other topicks, that have lately been agitated.

105. *An Ode on the Death of Lieutenant-Colonel* George J. B. Tucker. 4*to. pp.* 14. Hatchard.

OUR Author, having promised to "crown his song" by a tribute to Mr. Pitt's memory, breaks forth in the following strain:

"Hail! Patriot: Hail! Saviour. Soon intense
Labours and watchings for the public good
Thy life exhal'd: how many Winters since
Hadst thou been spar'd, encroaching France had flow'd
Within her antient banks, our cities peace
Had brooded, and the hoary head of Age
Been now more frequent in our streets, and less
The number of our widows, and the rage
Of blood (then cutting off our youths no more) [should not deplore."
Our virgins through their lives unmatch'd

We have selected this as one of the most perspicuous passages in the whole performance; yet we are sorry to add that it is not poetry or common sense.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A CONSTANT READER requests that Botanists would pay attention, this Autumn, to the various Species of *Funguses* which may be expected soon to make their appearance, as much is wanted in this part of Botany. The short duration of many of them, and the difficulty of preserving them, make it more necessary to take accurate Drawings than of Flowering Plants, Mosses, &c. Young persons of both sexes, who are fond of drawing Flowers, might be of considerable service (although not Botanists) if they would make faithful Drawings of this Tribe, and communicate them to those who study this part of Natural History. If Descriptions were added, it would be still better. There can be little doubt but many valuable additions might be made, by careful attention, in one season only; and as Dr. Smith's Volume which will contain the *Fungi*, and Dr. Hull's last Volume (new edit.) of the *British Flora*, are not yet published, it is particularly desirable that these Vegetables should be investigated at present. A Garden Grass-plot, or Shrubbery, or a Fir-plantation, might afford many a morning's amusement in the months of September and October, particularly after rain, to those who may be induced to attend to this suggestion, and who may not have opportunities of searching in woods and other places distant from home.

ELEGIAC VERSES *to the Memory of the late Mr.* BENJAMIN UPHILL, *Bookseller*.*

WEEP not, ye friends and neighbours round;
Mistaken world, no more lament;
For, though our brother's under ground,
His placid life was wisely spent.

Uphill has reach'd that happier shore,
By friendly death from pain releas'd,
Where super-human joys restore
Eternal life for that deceas'd.

With us below, in ling'ring pain,
His life long border'd on the grave,
And dragg'd Disease's tedious chain
Without one anxious wish to save.

With songs of holy joy arise,
And grateful to that Power Supreme,
Who wisely first our patience tries,
Then calls us from the painful dream.

The toils of life will soon be past,
Nor can Death's triumph come too soon;
Endure afflictions while they last,
Nor mourn the sun that sets at noon.

Brothers of Misery, be not sad,
Court not Affliction's pining brood;
If Fortune scorn, dare to be glad;
Support the ill, and hope the good.

Though bitter are the roots of woe,
Yet from them sweetest fruits arise,
For God his riches will bestow
On whom the suffering rod he tries.

Then triumph will for ever crown
The wishes of these sorrowing scenes;
When mortal hope shall share renown,
For beyond Death Hope intervenes.

HENRY LEMOINE.

A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

FAIN would my Muse, in grateful lays,
Attempt to sing one Chieftain's praise;
Crown'd with laurels brighter far
Than ever grac'd Ambition's car!
Wreaths in Christian battles won!
Trophies radiant as the sun!
With hearts exulting, thousands claim
An int'rest in his worth and fame,
Who with Compassion's *kindest voice*
Bids Sorrow's drooping child *rejoice!*
While Afric's race admiring hear
The name to them most lov'd and dear!
Unceasing bless the zeal bestow'd,
Which stopp'd at length *the trade of blood*:
And bade Oppression tear no more
Their sable race from native shore.
But with crampt genius' feeble wing
How vain the attempt in me to sing!
'Tis Gratitude demands the lay,
And I her sacred call obey.
Unknown, unheard of, when to him I sued,
Nay—*still unknown, he grants the hoped-for good!*
From such appeals *cold-hearted Prudence turns,*
But his great soul ignoble Caution spurns!
To him and his may Heaven rich blessings send: [friend!
Preserve his Country's, guard the People's friend!
Long may Britannia this *true Patriot* own,
Late spar'd from earth to fill a heavenly throne!

* See our Obituary, p. 685.

To J. P. ROBERDEAU, *Esq. of* BATH, *on receiving his* "STANZAS OF SORROW," *occasioned by the Death of his eldest Son in* BENGAL.

DANK Sorrow's soften'd shades among,
The mournful Muse has oft reclin'd; [song,
There YOUNG attun'd his woe-fraught
And MASON sooth'd his grief-worn mind.

A common loss with every glow
Of Grief's soft numbers swells the line;
But heartfelt complicated woe
Alone could draw such strains as thine!

As thy fam'd BURRHA's* mighty stream,
Whose rising waters gently roll,
So flows at first thy mournful theme;
Then swelling whelms the thrilling soul!

Oft have I cull'd a garland drear
Of flattering Hope's sad wither'd bloom,
And with the fond fraternal tear
Bedew'd a Sister's early tomb.

But Reason's voice commands to cease
The flood of Sorrow's gushing wave;
And Revelation whispers peace,
In happier worlds beyond the grave.

Gosport, May 1809. J. R.

To J. P. ROBERDEAU, *Esq. of* BATH, *on the Perusal of his* "STANZAS OF SORROW," *upon the Death of his Son in* BENGAL.

IN those bright mansions of eternal day,
Where souls once mortal hymn th' angelic lay,
Thy HENRY sits; and, smiling from above,
Marks the effusions of paternal love.
Oh! I have read, till at each sorrowing strain [vein!
My anguish'd heart has bled in every
Such "sad similitudes" each line convey'd, [made:
They tore the half-clos'd wounds a Sister† But tore so sweetly, that the tears I shed
Flow'd less to weep for, than embalm the dead. [heart,
Maid of the streaming eye, and gentle
In thy soft sorrows PITY bears a part;
And HOPE sweet whispering in the vale below, [woe!
Bids hush the sigh, and still the Mourner's

* The river Burrhampooter and its Deity form a prominent feature in the Obituary Poem.

† The writer had published a poem called "Augusta," on the death of a sister.

See

See where she points to yonder heavenly plains, [strains:
While thus she cheers thee in immortal
"Oh grieve not, Mourner, that thy HENRY's doom
Thus early calls him to a happier home:
Oh! grieve not, Mourner; for thy HENRY's gone
To mix anew with kindred of his own!
Oh! think, when life's manity shall cease,
And frail mortality lies down in peace,
When all this fev'rish pilgrimage is run,
What bliss awaits thee with thy darling son! [sport warm,
Then on thy raptur'd sight, with tran-
Shall burst thy sainted boy's effulgent form; [sound,
While moving to the mild harp's silv'ry
With all her *new-born* family around,
Radiant and meek 'mid yon celestial train,
Thy lost MARIA * shall be found again!

Bath, May 1809. ADELPHOS.

THE TIMES;
A Satirical Fragment.

RISE, honest Satire, take thy daring flight, [light;
And drag foul deeds of darkness into
Thy notes from towns to villages prolong,
A fruitful harvest claims the unsparing song;
Folly and Vice uprear the unblushing head,
And Virtue's safeguard, Shame, despis'd, has fled. [hand,
Corruption grasps her prey with gilded
And Money rules the sea, and Money rules the land. [call,
The Church, the Senate, Bar, for places
And "pensions, pensions," is the cry of all.

Now Whitelock's name pollutes the indignant page,
And Cintra's Treaty fires a Nation's rage;
While Gallic robbers plunder in their flight, [British might.
And British folly yields the prize of

Hail, worthy Master of the savage art,
To play the bull-dog's sanguinary part.
The noble Lawyer strove with Christian zeal †, [feel;
To make, like men, e'en senseless jockeys
Teach them to spare the bloody-mangled horse,
Which match'd 'gainst matchless time oft dies within the course.
This gen'rous aim thy skill perverse o'erthrew, [dew.
And check'd the rise of Pity's heavenly
Drovers, your goads, your spurs, postillions, draw,
Your cruelty is sanction'd by the law;
Indulge each brutal passion of the soul,
None can your inhumanity controul.

Yet though our Senators relief deny
To subject slaves, nor heed their plaintive cry, [sky.
A God of vengeance reigns in yonder
He hears the ravens when they call for food,
He marks the lion's eager thirst of blood;
Suspended worlds turn trembling at his nod, [God.
And prostrate Nature owns the present
Shall then, vain man, the creature of an hour,
Abuse, unpunish'd, his intrusted power?
Say, shall he lift the scourge, or plunge the knife, [life?
And quench, in sport, the sacred flame of
No;—in his Word the Lord of Hosts has said, [dead,
That blessings shall attend fair Mercy's
But curses overthrow the ruthless barbarous head.

But who is she that haunts the throng'd parade, [cade,
Loaded with diamonds, fluttering in bro-
Tossing her head so high with proud disdain,
So gay, fantastic, impudent, and vain!
That thing is Lady Wanton; who to wed
A noble Lord aspir'd, then stain'd his bed
With foul adultery; and, to mend her shame, [name.
Forsook her husband's, took her keeper's
Shame on the Law, such nuptials to allow;
Better imprint a mark on each polluted brow.

In days of yore, when sterling learning grew
A vig'rous plant, and goodly to the view:
When fost'ring favour smil'd with kind regard,
And modest Merit reap'd a due reward;
Preferment then spoke out with honest voice, [choice.
And grateful flocks approv'd the Patron's
But now all merit in elections lies,
The bustling clerk from town to village flies,
And ev'ry low intrigue unwearied tries.
His Patron's cause succeeds; the Churchman bows; [brows.
A Rector's sleeve soon wipes his greasy

* * * * *
* * * * *

SAMUEL ELSDALE.

* The late Mrs. Robordeau.

† See Lord Erskine's Speech, pp. 545, 645.

To a Lady, on the Return of Spring.

HOW can I lovely Nature see
In all its pristine gaiety,
And ev'ry hill and dale between,
Array'd again in cheerful green?

How can I view the shady bowers,
With varied hues of fragrant flowers,
Flowers enameling the glade,
Which bud to die, and bloom to fade?

How can the rose its pride resume,
And waft around its sweet perfume,

Extol

Extend its beauteous leaf anew,
With velvet touch and crimson hue?

How can the airy Zephyrs bring
New graces to the youthful Spring;—
Without recalling to my mind
A maid as fair, but far less kind?

A Maid as fair; for, view the charms
Which glow within her circling arms;
Her cheeks the rose's hue eclipse,
While all its sweets are in her lips.

But far less kind;—for mark how free
The Spring extends her charity,
Dispensing sweetness o'er the ball,
Bestow alike a smile on *all*.

Then why shouldst thou refuse to bless,
Since thou canst please with so much less?
I ask not half so much of thee,
Bestow a smile alone on *me*. E. F.

Mr. Urban,

THE inclosed Verses were written between the year 1730—40, and are supposed to have been addressed by some of the Cambridge Poets of that time either to the daughters of Dr. Bentley or some of their associates. If worth preserving, and not already in print, they are at your service.—Do you know the following lines, or the author of them, who was said to have sent them to his host, whom he had just been visiting for the first time, after repeated solicitations for twenty years?

I car'd last night, amidst our glee,
No more for Fate than Fate for me:
But now, on rummaging my pate,
One quarrel still I find with Fate.
In coming twenty years I spent, [event?
And now I've been, why — what's the
I've cut out work for twenty more,
To grieve I never came before.
Yours, &c. *

THE RULE OF LIFE.

Offered to Miss Chloe.

'T WOULD well complete the blessings Heav'n can send, [tend,
To Damon's verse if Chloe would at-
A candid critick and his dearest friend.
Joy of his soul, sweet object of his life,
His fav'rite Muse, oh! might he say — his wife!
His ardent love, his just esteem to show,
Inspir'd by her these ready numbers flow:
By Passion mov'd in her all charms to find,
By Reason taught to dote upon her mind.
As yet no husband, but in wishing made
A lover faithful, till his hopes succeed.
Hear then, fair nymph, what Damon could require, [sire.
Would Fate indulgent grant him his de-
A little seat not over far from town,
A neat machine to travel thither soon;
A small estate to aid the want's of life,
Servants a few, and 'mongst those few no strife;
A friend or two, some books, a little field
Which health and exercise at once may yield. [share,
Let Damon these with charming Chloe
All pride of courts, all grandeur he 'll forbear. [pow'r,
Sated with ease we 'll smile at wealth and
Desires of which so many hearts devour:
Wretched desires—though they at Fate complain, [pain,
'T is only they that to themselves give
And wanting wisdom, wish and sigh in vain.
But say, dear Chloe, will not bounteous Heav'n
A fund afford for all these blessings giv'n?
We can have wealth, if wealth should measur'd be
By its true standard—a sufficiency?
What then is wanting to complete our bliss? [kiss?
What can be wanting but the nuptial
A quiet mind, dispos'd to dwell in peace,
In love with Silence, Innocence, and Ease:
Despising Title, empty, idle thing;
And greedy Av'rice, ever on the wing,
Swift to acquire, but sadly slow to spend;
With fell Ambition, dang'rous in its end.
These let us shun — those learn; from Courts retire, [spire;
And in some rural scene sweet air re-
Content, and therefore rich, in passion blest'd,
Of all the goods the wise can wish possess'd.
Thus will we live, nor blame superior pow'rs—
We must be happy, or the fault is ours.

To a young Lady, with a Lap-Dog.

TO thee, fair Nymph, a dog I send,
Thy couch to guard, thy board to tend.
This dog might an example be
To any able two-legg'd he:
Faithful he will in service prove,
And ever grateful for thy love.
Such as each maid would wish her swain,
Always to please, but never pain.
Yet him we saucy men do call
A creature quite irrational.
What then is Reason? Instinct what?
And wherein differs this from that?
Tell me, ye learned Scotists, say,
Why those who boast of Reason's sway,
Are far less govern'd, far more fool'd,
Than those by weaker Instinct rul'd?
No answer to these doubts are found,
But quibbling jargon, senseless sound.

Take, therefore, take, thou gentle fair,
The jetty Mauro to thy care:
By thy soft hand may he be led,
And by thy snowy fingers fed:
When soothing dreams thy eye-lids close,
On the same down may he repose,
Thy charms from bold intruders keep,
And only to Alexis sleep.

To

To the unknown Author of CŒLEBS.

LONG had a false but specious taste prevail'd, [sail'd;
Through which our youths were fatally as-
The great palladium of the British Laws,
The British Press, became th' unconscious cause.

Here all are readers, from the Prelate down [gown:
To him wo makes the learned Prelate's
Or, from the fair who glitters at the Court
To her who toils for ev'ry day's support.
Hence public Libraries in ev'ry street
Attract our notice, and our wishes meet;
Where the young virgin and the servant wench, [Bench,
The prentic'd lad and student for the
Procure the floating novels of the day,
Imbibe their principle, and learn their way. [taught,
As these were wrong, so they were wrongly
And big with mischief was the method fraught;
The writers all were venal, or, at best,
Manners and morals were their only test;
E'en they whose names stood foremost on the roll,
Wrote for the body, but forgot the soul.
None chose to take *Religion* for a theme,
But dipp'd their pens in Error's wand'ring stream.

'Twas left for thee to form the grand design, [vine:
To make a NOVEL speak of truths di-
To shew Salvation's great and glorious plan, [man.
The Christian covenant 'tween God and
That Faith alone is not approv'd above,
Unless it work by charity and love;
And our best works may yet be good for nought,
Unless in *pure obedience* they are wrought.

These are the truths that gild thy ample page,
And catch th' attention of a giddy age.
As Doctors oft, to cure their patients' ill,
Are forc'd to cheat them with a gilded pill;
So hast thou us'd a laudable disguise
To gain our reading, and to make us wise,
To lash our vices, yet conceal the rod,
And lead our views to goodness and to God.

Thine be the meed of well-deserv'd applause,
Of self-approval from a righteous cause!
O then no longer seek to hide thy name,
But in the temple of terrestrial Fame,
Let Time enrol it with the world's acclaim!

SONG, *adapted to* German *Music.*

I'LL envy not the glare
With which the richest shine,
If you'll my little fortune share,
And make that little thine.

It is not only wealth
Which gives to life a zest;
With exercise we'll purchase health,
With labour sweeten rest.

To all the world we'll prove
Our store can ne'er be spent;
We'll taste no luxury but love,—
No plenty but content. E. F.

VERSES

On seeing the Portrait of Miss C——s.

SWEET Nymph! as late I trac'd with curious eye
Thy auburn flowing locks and snowy breast;
My bosom heav'd the sympathetic sigh,
And what my tongue conceal'd the sigh confess'd.

What though to me unknown, yet still the smiles [ous face,
That play luxuriant o'er thy beauteThe converse sweet that ev'ry care beguiles,
The taper form combin'd with ev'ry grace.

Ah! these are charms that caught my raptur'd gaze, [thrilling smart;
And pierc'd my breast with Love's soft
Be mine those charms in silent joy to praise, [the heart.
Nor risk a view, which surely wounds

JAMES VALE.

Wadham College, Oxon. 1790.

EPITAPH *on my Friend and Companion* CHARLES GRAHAM*.

STRANGER, whoe'er thou art, approach not near,
Unless prepar'd to drop the silent tear;
For youth, and worth, and probity, and fame, [name.
All lie entomb'd in poor Charles Graham's
His was the heart to melt at others' grief,
His was the hand to offer its relief;
His was the mind most ardent to attain
All that to knowledge and to good pertain.
Benevolence was his, affection kind,
Good was his heart, and pious was his mind; [save
But knowledge, worth, nor piety could
This hapless youth from an untimely grave.
August 15. D. S.

Original Epitaph on a Policy Broker.

LIFE's Policy full, and his risks now all done,
Here moulders Sir Justin Audra;
His bustling, his blustering course it is run,
And Death grasps the prig in his claw.

Should you search all Lloyd's through for a tear or a sigh,
And ask if they wish'd him again? [cry,
In their technical lingo the writers would
In the name of his Maker, Amen.

* See our Mag. for May last, p. 486.

Pro-

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1809.

House of Commons, *May* 1.

Mr. *Ord* moved that the Fourth Report of the Committee of Public Expenditure should be entered as read. This being agreed to, he called the attention of the House to the matters detailed in that Report. The Dutch Commissioners, he observed, had been appointed in 1795 to manage, sell, and dispose of the cargoes of Dutch ships detained or brought into English ports, in order to prevent the cargoes from being greatly injured or destroyed; and they were desired to keep their accounts in such manner as the Treasury should direct. These Commissioners were five in number—James Crauford, John Brickwood, Allen Chatfield, Alexander Baxter, and John Bowles. Their sales ceased, and their transactions were nearly brought to a close, in July 1799. Nothing remained after that but small sales of remnants, not completed till 1801, and a few other things which would give them very little trouble. To these, however, was to be added, an important law-suit commenced in 1797, which brought into question property to the amount of 180,000*l.* But this could not impose much labour upon the Commissioners, as it was obvious that the burthen must rest upon the Solicitors and Counsel. No fixed remuneration having been assigned the Commissioners, they resolved to remunerate themselves, and accordingly charged a commission of 5 *per cent.* on the gross proceeds of their sales, which commission, in the four first years, amounted in all to 80,000*l.* Only one account was rendered to the Privy Council; and in this it was remarkable that no mention of commission was made, which, the Committee observed, might lead the Privy Council to imagine that no commission was charged, although at that time 26,000*l.* had actually been divided. The Act authorising these appointments of the Commissioners, required that the proceeds of the sales should be paid into the Bank of England; but, instead of this, the Commissioners had opened accounts with private bankers. Mr. Pitt had, in 1796, applied to them to know whether any sum arising from the sale of the property under their management could be paid into the Exchequer for the current service of the year. They denied that they could pay any sum into the Exchequer; although it appeared that at that time they had a balance of no less than 190,000*l.* out of which the Committee observed, they might have at least advanced 50,000*l.* The balances in their hands, instead of being employed for the benefit of the publick, had been appropriated in discounting private bills: so that by the commission at 5 *per cent.* on the gross proceeds—by brokerage and interest on the balances, it appeared that in the first 4 years they had taken for their labours at the rate of 27,000*l.* for each Commissioner! The Hon. Gentleman then pointed out a circumstance which seemed to have escaped the attention of the Committee—that the Commissioners had charged 5 *per cent.* commission upon the property which had been managed by the East India Company, in the disposal of which they had no trouble whatever. He also remarked, that the highest commission taken among merchants was 2½ *per cent.* on the gross proceeds, and which these Commissioners must have known. After reprobating the negligence of Government, and commenting severely upon the conduct and character of Mr. Bowles, and his views in raising the cry of Anti-jacobinism, the Hon. Gentleman concluded, by submitting a motion, censuring the conduct of Government in not calling for the accompts of the Commissioners in 1800, when their commission ought to have been closed, and also against the Commissioners for gross misconduct, in violating the Act under which they were appointed, and appropriating to their own use sums for which they ought to have accounted to the publick, and referring the examination of their accompts to the Auditors of Public Accompts.

Mr. *Thornton* stated, that the remuneration proposed by the Committee, was 10,000*l.* from which, after several deductions should be made by the Auditor, the remuneration would be perfectly reasonable. He thought the Commissioners much more blameable than the Treasury.

Mr. *Perceval* observed, that the Report had not been in the hands of Government ten days before the notice of moving these Resolutions had been given; and it was not therefore surprising that nothing had as yet been done in consequence. He declared that he should move the previous question.

Sir *J. Newport* said, that the Commissioners had, in the first year of their nomination, lodged 850,000*l.* in the hands of their private bankers, and not a farthing in the Bank of England; and, within the last three years, the whole sum lodged in the Bank of England did not exceed 90,000*l.* He thought the Commissioners ought to be prosecuted for malversation.

Mr. *Rose* disclaimed all personal knowledge of Mr. Bowles, whom he believed to have possessed no influence with Mr. Pitt's Administration; and hoped the neglect of the Treasury would not call down upon them the censure of the House.

Mr. *Whitbread* made some severe remarks upon

upon the conduct of Mr. Bowles, who, he observed, had stigmatized every public character as a jacobin, and whose principal merit consisted in having written 32 pamphlets in favour of Ministers. As a Barrister, Mr. Bowles, he believed, had never received a brief; and could not therefore plead having left a profitable profession to become one of the Dutch Commissioners. He termed the whole business a scandalous job.

Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Moore*, *H. Smith*, *Barham*, *Tierney*, and *Ellison*, and Lord *H. Petty*, concurred in opinion as to the culpability of the Commissioners; and Mr. *Canning* replied. The House then divided, when there appeared for the previous question a majority of 25; and on an amendment proposed to Mr. Ord's Resolution by Mr. H. Thornton, stating that the Commissioners had been guilty of misconduct, and the Government of omission in calling for the accounts, &c. the numbers were for the amendment, 98, against it, 78—majority 20.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May* 2.

Lord *Auckland* brought forward the measure by which he proposed to obstruct the facility of obtaining divorces. This was one of the principal enticements, his Lordship observed, which men prone to, and practised in arts of seduction, usually held forth, in order to draw women into their snares, and accomplish the end of their criminal wishes. If a clause were introduced into the Standing Order of the House respecting petitions for divorce, prohibiting the intermarriage of the offending parties, he was confident it would operate in a great degree towards diminishing the facility and number of divorces, and by such an operation would tend considerably to discourage the crime of seduction and adultery. His Lordship concluded by moving the insertion of a clause to the above effect in the Standing Order of the House respecting the introduction of Bills of divorce.

Lord *Mulgrave* opposed the motion. He observed, that it would encourage rather than discountenance the practice of seduction; and that it would furnish the seducer with an excuse for deserting those whom he had betrayed into infamy, misery, and ruin; that it would go to punish the female only, and devote her for the remainder of her life to prostitution and despair; that many of those who had unfortunately broken the marriage compact, and who, in consequence of having been divorced, had married again, were often observed to lead a most exemplary life in their second marriage, and most faithfully to fulfil all the duties of the matrimonial state; while it was found, on the other hand, that those who were not allowed to marry, continued to live in the most abandoned prostitution; that the husband had no means of redress, and that the wife was allowed to continue in the uninterrupted commission of adultery.

The Earl of *Radnor* observed, that the proposed clause of the Noble Baron might be rendered of no avail by the Committee on a divorce, who might resolve to break through it, as had been done even in the present Session, when the House met at an unusually early hour to pass a Divorce Bill, permitting the offending parties to marry again.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lords *Grenville*, *Liverpool*, *Erskine*, *Darnley*, and the *Lord Chancellor*, supported the motion, on which the House divided, when there appeared for it 28, against it 12—majority 16.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May* 3.

Mr. *Whitbread* moved for an account of the terms on which Col. Charmilly was allowed to raise a regiment, and the period of its reduction: granted. He also enquired whether the removal of three Commissioners of Excise for Scotland, for malpractices, was true.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* answered in the affirmative; and observed, that one of their offences was that of borrowing money from inferior Officers who were under their controul.

Mr. *Whitbread* also enquired, if any account of the Dutch Officers, Baron Hompesch, and other points mentioned in the discussion of the Army Extraordinaries, was intended to be given to the House.

Sir *J. Pulteney* replied, that Baron Hompesch was a General Officer in the King's service; and that every information required on the other subjects would be given.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May* 4.

Lord *Selkirk* made his promised motion respecting the affair which took place in 1807, between his Majesty's ship the Leopard and the United States' frigate Chesapeake; and after reading a variety of documents tending to prove that Commodore Barron and his Officers knew that the seamen reclaimed from the American frigate were deserters from the British service, argued against making unqualified concessions on this point; and concluded by moving an humble Address to his Majesty, praying that, in the negotiations now pending, instructions be given that this affair be particularly attended to.

The Earl of *Liverpool* urged the impropriety of agitating these points at a moment when negotiations were in train; and was of opinion that the dictation of Parliament would not only trench upon the prerogative of the Crown, but release Ministers from all

all responsibility.—The question was negatived without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Curwen* moved for leave to bring in a Bill "for promoting the independence and security of Parliament, by preventing the sale of seats therein, with the corrupt practice attendant on such traffick; and also to extend the laws at present in force against Bribery." The Hon. Gentleman supported his motion by a variety of topics, and particularly alluded to a late affair in that House respecting a Noble Lord (Castlereagh), and an uncontradicted statement which had been made public, of a certain house in the City having some time since purchased four seats for 20,000*l.*

Mr. *Windham* observed, that the cry of parliamentary reform was both mad and mischievous, and that it was so far pregnant with danger and destruction, as it proceeded from a doctrine of theory, not of practice, and because its promoters argued upon assumed principles universally, be those principles right or be they wrong: He did not think the country would be satisfied with the Bill were it passed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* would not oppose the introduction of the Bill, though he by no means pledged himself to adopt its principle. He concluded with making some strong observations on the language held at Meetings out of that House, and which, he contended, could only influence the illiterate and vulgar.

Mr. *Hawkins Browne* opposed the motion; and Lord *Temple*, Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *B. Bathurst*, and *W. Smith*, supported it, as tending to prove to the country, that while they refrained from overturning the Constitution, they were willing to correct the abuses that had crept into it. The motion was then agreed to.

May 4.

Mr. *Maddocks* rose, and stated, that facts had come to his knowledge of so glaring and corrupt a nature, that he should account himself no less than a traitor and a jacobin if he withheld them. He begged leave to refer the House to its Journals of the 13th Feb. 1700, for a case which affected Samuel and Francis Shepard, then Members of that House. The case alluded to being read, the Hon. Gentleman stated, that he had now to inform the House, that the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, through the medium of the Hon. H. Wellesley (now no longer a Member of that House) together with Viscount Castlereagh, were guilty of practices similar to those with which the above-mentioned persons had been charged. He should conclude by moving, that these charges against the Right Hon. S. Perceval and Lord Viscount Castlereagh, be heard at the Bar of that House on Tuesday next.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that since he had never heard until now of the subject which formed the grounds of the Hon. Gentleman's motion, and since the common courtesy of previous information had been denied him, he had nothing farther to do than to make his bow, and leave the matter to the decision of the House. (The Right Hon. Gentleman here upon withdrew. Lord Castlereagh was not present.)—A considerable discussion then ensued as to the propriety of entertaining the motion in its present form, when at length Mr. Maddocks agreed to withdraw it, and bring forward his charges in a specific shape on Thursday next.

Sir *O. Mosley* then rose, pursuant to notice, to move "That a Select Committee be appointed to investigate certain transactions relative to the building of an Infirmary at Chelsea Hospital, and granting a Lease to Col. Gordon of certain Lands contiguous thereto." The Hon. Gentleman pledged himself to prove, if his motion were agreed to, that the Officers of the Hospital had remonstrated, and stated to the present Commander-in-Chief, that the whole of the ground was necessary for the purposes of the Infirmary.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* intisted that no blame could attach to the higher branches of the Government, who were of course compelled to see with the eyes of the Surveyor. He could not agree to the appointment of a Committee, until the production of further papers to elucidate the principal points. The House then divided on the motion, when there appeared for it 73—against it 170—majority, 97.

May 8.

Mr. Secretary *Canning* brought down a Message, stating in substance that his Majesty's Ally the Prince Regent of Portugal had requested his assent to the raising of a loan of 600,000*l.* in this country, to be applied in part to the liquidation of advances made by his Majesty to the Prince Regent, on his emigration from Portugal, and for services connected with his establishment. A Convention had been entered into, by which the Prince Regent secures the revenues of the Island of Madeira, for the payment of the interest, and for the gradual reduction of the principal of this Loan.

Mr. *H. Martin* called the attention of the House to the Third Report of the Finance Committee; and, after a very able statement, proposed some resolutions, having for their object the reformation of various abuses therein detailed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declared himself in favour of the motion; which was agreed to.

The

The House, in a Committee of Supply, then voted the following sums:—22,166*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* for making good sums taken out of the Civil List, and not made good by Parliament; 30,000*l.* for New South Wales; 7,639*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* for the British Museum; 17,360*l.* for the Civil Establishment of Sierra Leone; 5,500*l.* for New Brunswick; 8,450*l.* for Upper Canada; 10,105*l.* for Nova Scotia; 3,100*l.* for Prince Edward's Island; 2,060*l.* for Cape Breton; 1,985*l.* for Newfoundland; 3,700*l.* Bahama islands; 1,030*l.* for Bermudas; 600*l.* for Dominica; 15,134,10*s.* for New South Wales; 9,709*l.* for Protestant Dissenting ministers; and 743*l.* for the deficiency of Ditto for last year.

May 9.

Lord *Temple* made his promised motion respecting the late campaign in Spain; and, after attributing the disasters experienced by the British army to the conduct of Ministers, concluded with submitting the following resolutions:—1st. That it appears to this House, after a careful examination of the documents before it, that the spirit of resistance manifested by the Spanish people against the unprincipled aggression of France, has not been seconded by Ministers either with vigour or effect; and that time had been given the Enemy to provide reinforcements before any application had been made of the British force and British Councils.—2d. That no plan of operations had been acted upon, and that our troops were not sufficiently provided with a necessary description of force, and the necessary equipments; and that no proper means were taken by Ministers, either at home or in Spain, to connect our operations with those of the Spaniards.—That the loss of the Spanish fleet in Ferrol, and the accession of naval force to the Enemy thereby, has happened from want of the proper foresight in Ministers to prevent it.—The other Resolution adverted to our loss of men and money in Spain, without any advantage therefrom.

Lord *Castlereagh* defended the conduct of Government.

Mr. Secretary *Canning*, in an able and eloquent speech, replied to the opener of the debate.

Messrs. *Tierney*, *Ponsonby*, *Whitbread*, and Lord *H. Petty*, supported the motion; and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied.—The House then divided, when there appeared for the question 111—against it 230—majority 119.

May 10.

Mr. *Wardle* made his promised motion relating to the department of the Accomptant-general of the War-office. Since 1797 the increase of Clerks had been very great, yet the business was not conducted with greater expedition than formerly. On the contrary, the accompts had been suffered to become quite confused. Every change made in that department had been made for the worse. That which in the present system cost the publick 54,000*l.* might be better performed for 30,000*l.* He would undertake to produce a person equal to such an undertaking, and willing to take upon himself the management, for a sum not exceeding 30,000*l.* Were his motion agreed to, the House would be put in possession of facts to which he wished to call their attention. He did not personally attack Ministers; but he warred against a system, which he thought so bad, that it required an entire change.

The *Secretary at War* did not rise to oppose the motion altogether, but to suggest the propriety of withdrawing it for the present, as some measures had already been taken to reform the evils complained of. The accompts in the War-office were considerably in arrear, and a radical change ought to be effected to prevent such inconveniencies arising in future: for this purpose, several plans had been adopted, none of which had entirely answered the expectations of Government. The subject was already before a Committee of that House; and in this situation of things, what purpose could the production of papers answer? The Hon. Secretary then observed, that the sum of 54,000*l.* completely covered the whole expences of the establishment.

Mr. *Windham* observed, that the business of the War-office had increased so much of late years, that it became necessary to employ additional clerks, and also to engage other premises; notwithstanding it might so happen that the accompts could not be prevented from falling into arrear.

Mr. *Whitbread* thought so many clerks were employed in the War-office, that they stood in each other's way, and retarded, instead of advancing the business.

Mr. *Bathurst* remarked, that the War-office was an office of audit, not of double entry, or Italian book-keeping, and thought that Hon. Gentlemen were bound to give a more accurately defined notion of simplification on this head than they had done.

Mr. *Parnell* intimated his intention of moving a Select Committee early in the following session on this subject.

The question was agreed to.

May 11.

Mr. *Curwen's* Bill for the better securing the independence of Parliament, by preventing the traffick of seats therein, and the practice of bribery in obtaining them, was read the first time.

Mr. *Maddocks* then brought forward his charge against Ministers: After the [illegible] resolu-

resolutions of the House, one in December 1779, and another in April 1809, had been read, stating generally, that the influence exercised by Ministers, in making returns to that House, was resented by it, not only as derogatory to the dignity and honour of the House, but of the Empire, and dissonant to the principles of our happy Constitution, the Hon. Member submitted his charge. He had heard, he said, that a sum of money had been paid to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, through the Hon. H. Wellesley, by Quintin Dick, Esq. for procuring his return to Parliament for the borough of Cashel. He also understood that the Right Hon. S. Perceval had been a party to the said transaction: That the said Quintin Dick, esq. having informed Lord Castlereagh of the vote which he intended to give on the affair of the Duke of York, the noble Lord suggested the propriety of his relinquishing his seat, rather than to proceed to such a vote. The Hon. Mover then adverted to the means which the Treasury possessed of influencing the disposal of boroughs by applying thereto the taxes of the country, and particularly instanced the boroughs of Newark, Banbury, and Hastings, in one of which the returning-officer possessed a sinecure in the Excise department of the annual value of 1400*l.* With respect to the borough of Newark, he would undertake to prove that 9900*l.* had been paid to influence the return of a Member for it. The Hon. Gentleman then concluded, with expressing his confidence that the House would vindicate its dignity, and express its aversion to such unwarrantable practices.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that if the present motion were to be considered as one of crimination, he would meet it by a denial of the statement, and by asserting that its grounds were unfounded and incorrect.—He should abstain from saying any thing farther, until the House should have come to a decision whether they would entertain the charges or not, when he would be prepared to offer what would be both satisfactory to them and to his own honour. (The Right Hon. Gentleman and Lord Castlereagh then withdrew amid loud and animating cheers.)

Mr. *Maddocks* then moved, that the charges against Lord Castlereagh and the Right Hon. S. Perceval, for interfering in the return of Quintin Dick, esq. for Cashel, be heard at the bar of the House on Monday next, before a Committee thereof.

Mr. *Cartwright* denied that the desire of Reform was generally felt; on the contrary, the sense of the country did not go with this clamour. He would instance the place which he represented (Northumberland) where 17 persons had met and voted some Resolutions, at a tavern, which might with as much propriety be called the sense of the county.

Lord *Milton* remarked, what had been done by all Governments could not be considered as criminal in any two individuals: but, feeling that such practices ought to cease, he should move as an amendment, that the charges be referred to a Committee above stairs.

Sir *J. Anstruther* observed, that the little knowledge on the subject which the Hon. Mover possessed, could only have been obtained by such a breach of confidence and honour as, if the witness came to the Bar, must impeach his credibility.

Mr. *Curwen* supported the motion.

Sir *F. Burdett* declared, that if the abuses of the Constitution were to be defended, then he would say that Buonaparte had a better ally within those walls than any where else: The Nations of the Continent had been easily subjugated, not from the introduction of revolutionary principles, but from the apathy with which they viewed the measures of their Government.

Mr. *Tierney* said, that with respect to the charge against the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Wellesley, it was of so vague a nature, that he should be ashamed of entertaining it a moment; but the accusation against Lord Castlereagh he thought extremely serious. He thought the present a most inconvenient period for discussing the question of Parliamentary Reform: It was the foulest deception that could be practised on the people, to endeavour to make them believe, that by any thing Parliament could do, any material alleviation of their burthens could be effected. Much public benefit, he contended, was derived from the legitimate warfare of parties in Parliament, though at present every individual who courted popularity cried out he was no party-man. He would now ask, what were the Hon. Mover and his friends but a party? They entered that House, and they quitted it, as a party. The discussion of some questions, which appeared to them of importance, they attended as a party. On the discussion of others—such, for instance, as the loss of a British army, they absented themselves as a party. Who their leader was, he did not know; but they might take his word for it, that they must have a leader soon. At present, all was secrecy and stage-effect. No one could form the most distant guess at what these Gentlemen were about. They affected prodigious mystery. They contented themselves with occasionally giving notice that on such a day one of the party of the "*no-party*" men would bring forward such or such a motion, but the nature of that motion set conjecture at defiance. The present was an instance of this sort of conduct.

duct. He confessed that he received this party with jealousy, for he was always jealous of that which he did not comprehend; and really the object of these Gentlemen were by him incomprehensible.

Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Biddulph*, *Wilberforce*, *Horner*, *Hutchinson*, *Smith*, *Moore*, and Lords *Folkestone*, *Hamilton*, and *Cochrane*, supported the original motion; which was opposed by Messrs. *Canning*, *Ponsonby*, *Windham*, *Morgan*, *D. Giddy*, and others.—The House then divided on the original question, when there appeared for it, 85—against it 310—majority for Ministers, 225.

May 12.

Mr. *Canning* presented the Convention between his Majesty and the King of Sweden; and observed that no payment had been made to Sweden subsequent to the first three months.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, 400,000*l.* was voted to make good his Majesty's engagements with his Sicilian Majesty for 1809, and 300,000*l.* for the King of Sweden.

The House then resolving itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward the Budget, and recited the different heads of Supply and Ways and Means as follow:—Navy, 18,986,967*l.*; Army, 21,144,770*l.*; Ordnance (for England), 5,275,298*l.* ditto, Ireland, 627,877*l.*; Miscellaneous Grants (for England), 1,173,751*l.* ditto, Ireland, 726,249*l.*; Vote of Credit (for England), 3,000,000*l.* ditto, Ireland, 300,000*l.*; Swedish Subsidy, 300,000*l.*; Sicilian ditto, 400,000*l.*; Total Joint Charge, 61,934,912*l.*—Separate Charges of Great Britain: Deficiency of Malt Duty for 1807, 366,211*l.*; Interest on Exchequer Bills for 1809, 1,500,000*l.*; ditto 5 per cents. for 1797, to be paid off, 60,867*l.*; Total Supplies, 53,861,990*l.*; deduct Irish Proportion of Supply and Civil List, 6,273,966*l.*; Total to be defrayed by Great Britain, 47,588,024*l.*;—Ways and Means: Duty on Malt and Pensions, 3,000,000*l.*; Unappropriated Surplus of the Consolidated Fund to the 5th April 1810, 4,000,000*l.*; Surplus of Ways and Means for 1808, 2,757,352*l.*; War Taxes, 19,000,000*l.*; Lottery, 360,000*l.*; Excess of Exchequer Bills of the 49th of the present reign, after reserving a sufficient sum to pay off 7,345,200*l.* issued by the Act of the 48th, the remainder having been funded, 3,154,800*l.*; Excess of ditto voted during the present Session of Parliament, reserving sufficient to pay off 4,644,100*l.* issued by an Act of the 48th year of the present reign, the remainder having been funded, 1,355,900*l.*; Exchequer Bills on Vote of Credit, 3,000,000*l.*; Repayment of part of the sum advanced to Portugal, 150,000*l.*; Loan, 11,000,000*l.*—Total Ways and Means, 47,711,052*l.*—Supplies, 47,588,024*l.* Surplus Ways and Means 130,028*l.*

The Right Hon. Gentleman then adverted to the advantageous terms of the Loan which had been contracted for that morning. The amount was 14,600,000*l.* eleven millions of which was for the service of England, three millions for Ireland, and 600,000*l.* for the service of Portugal. The Loan of last year for eight millions, he said, was contracted for at an interest of 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* per hundred, whereas in the present, although of an increased amount, it was obtained at 4*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* per hundred, and had been finally closed at a premium of 1¼ per cent. From this difference he felt peculiar pleasure in concluding that the country had not felt any depression from the occurrences of the last year. The Hon. Gentleman then stated that the funds which were to be created in the present year, would be to the amount of 1,142,566*l.*; but that they would be raised without any farther taxation, and merely by the system of consolidation. The consolidated customs and the consolidated and contingent war taxes would be equal to the charges of the funding of those Exchequer Bills to which he alluded. Besides, it was proposed, that he should submit the propriety of a vote of credit of 3,300,000*l.* for England and Ireland. He thought it necessary to state, that Austria had drawn bills upon this country to the amount of 50,000*l.* without any arrangement: it was, however, proposed to afford some pecuniary assistance to her hereafter, by applying to that House for a vote of credit, though it had been distinctly stated, that in the present state of the country, pecuniary accommodation to any considerable amount could not be afforded.

The Resolutions were then carried, after some discussion, in which Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Ponsonby*, *Canning*, *Huskinson*, and others, participated.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, *July* 18. Letter from Capt. Goate, of the Musquitto, addressed to Sir R. Strachan, dated in the River Elbe, July 9.

Sir, I proceeded up this river with his Majesty's vessels named in the margin*, and anchored out of gun-shot of the battery at Cuxhaven, on the 7th inst.; and, as it was too strong to be attacked by his Majesty's vessels, I was determined on landing and taking it by storm, having previously made the necessary prepara-

* Musquitto (sloop), Briseis, Ephira, Bruizer (gun-vessel), Centinel, Blazer, Pincher, Basilisk, Patriot (schuyt), Alert (cutter).

tions

tions for that purpose. At day-light on the morning of the 8th, I disembarked with Capt. Watts, of the Ephira, and the Commanding Officers, seamen, and marines, of the respective vessels; the first boats that landed were fired upon by the Enemy's advanced posts, and they then retreated to the battery we marched on to storm; but from our appearance, the Enemy thought proper to retreat, about 80 in number, so that we took the battery (which had six guns, 24-pounders, and surrounded by a wet ditch), without opposition; his Majesty's colours were then hoisted on the French flag-staff, and afterwards those of Hamburgh on the castle of Kitzbuttle; we then dismounted the guns, and put them on board of vessels lying in the harbour, as well as several other small pieces of cannon, with all the shot and military stores. The battery was then undermined, and, by a variety of explosions, blown up. I then gave the town of Cuxhaven in trust to the Civil Governor, and embarked all the seamen and marines. Two French gun-boats, with two guns each, which were lying in the harbour, were also taken possession of. Although we did not meet with the opposition that was expected (as the French had sometimes 500 men, at other times about 100 at Cuxhaven), yet I think it my duty to inform you of the activity and good conduct of the Commanders, Commanding Officers, seamen, and marines, on this occasion; as it was partly from their regularity in forming and marching, that induced the Enemy to retreat. Capt. Pettet, of the Brisois, commanded afloat, and got that vessel under weigh to assist, had it been necessary.

Admiralty-office, July 22. This Gazette announces the capture of the French national armed vessel, La Champenoise, pierced for 12 guns, but mounting only six, with 31 seamen and 52 sick and wounded soldiers from Barcelona, by the Renown, Capt. Durham.

Admiralty-office, July 29. This Gazette announces the capture of the French National schooner Le Beau Narcisse, of eight guns and 55 men, by the Moselle sloop, Capt. H. Boys.

Admiralty-office, August 5. Extract of a letter from Capt. Martin, dated off Percola Point, July 6, to Sir J. Saumarez.

The Implacable and Melpomene having stood into the Gulph of Narva, captured nine sail of vessels, laden with timber, spars, and cordage, belonging to the Emperor of Russia, and which, I doubt not, will prove a valuable acquisition to our own dock-yards. The boats of the ships under that active and valuable officer Lieut. Hawkey (of whose enterprizing spirit I had occasion to speak so highly when off Dantzig) have looked into every creek along the South coast of the Gulph, without finding any vessels whatever; and he is now on the opposite side with the same view.

P. S. Since writing the above, Lieut. Hawkey has returned with three vessels, captured by the boats of the Implacable, Melpomene, and Prometheus, under his command; and he reports eight sail of gun-boats protecting some ships in shore, and is very desirous of attacking them, which shall be done, if there is a reasonable hope of success.

H.M.S. Implacable, off Percola Point, July 8.

Sir, The position taken by the Russian flotilla under Percola Point seemed so much like a defiance, that I considered something was necessary to be done, in order to impress these strangers with that sense of respect and fear, which his Majesty's other enemies are accustomed to show to the British flag; I therefore determined to gratify the anxious wish of Lieut. Hawkey to lead the boats of the ships named in the margin *, which were assembled by nine o'clock last night, and proceeded with an irresistible zeal and intrepidity towards the Enemy, who had the advantage of local knowledge, to take a position of extraordinary strength within two rocks, serving as a cover to their wings, and from whence they could pour a destructive fire of grape upon our boats, which, notwithstanding, advanced with perfect coolness, and never fired a gun till actually touching the Enemy, when they boarded sword in hand, and carried all before them. I believe a more brilliant achievement does not grace the records of our Naval history; each officer was impatient to be the leader in the attack, and each man zealous to emulate their noble example, and the most complete success has been the consequence of such determined bravery: of eight gun-boats, each mounting a thirty-two and twenty-four pounder, and forty-six men, six have been brought out, and one sunk; and the whole of the ships and vessels (twelve in number), under their protection, laden with powder and provisions for the Russian army, brought out, and a large armed ship taken and burnt; I have deeply to lament the loss of many men killed and wounded, and especially that most valuable officer Lieut. Hawkey, who, after taking one gun-boat, was killed by a grape-shot, in the act of boarding the second. No praise from my pen can do adequate justice to this lamented young man; as an officer, he was active, correct, and zealous, to the highest degree; the leader in every kind of enter-

---

* Implacable, Bellerophon, Melpomene, and Prometheus.

prize,

prize, and regardless of danger; he delighted in whatever could tend to promote the glory of his country; his last words were, "Huzza! push on! England for ever!" Mr. Hawkey had been away in the boats on different services since last Monday, accompanied by Lieut. Vernon, whose conduct in this affair has been highly exemplary, and shews him worthy to be the companion of so heroic a man: but while I am induced to mention the name of Mr. Vernon, from his constant services with Mr Hawkey, I feel that every officer, seaman, and marine, has a claim to my warmest praises, and will, I trust, obtain your favourable recommendation to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Lieut. Charles Allen, of the Bellerophon, was the senior officer after Mr. Hawkey's death. I have just been informed, that Lieutenant Stirling of the Prometheus, who was severely wounded, is since dead: his conduct in this affair was very conspicuous, and Captain Forrest speaks highly in praise of the zeal and activity of his services on every occasion. I am sure you will readily believe that Captain Forrest did not witness the preparations for the attack, without feeling an ardent desire to command it; but I was obliged to resist his pressing importunity, as a matter of justice to Mr. Hawkey. The Russians have suffered severely in this conflict; the most moderate statement makes it appear that two-thirds of them have been killed and wounded, or jumped overboard. Enclosed is a list of killed and wounded, the names of the officers employed, an account of vessels captured, and number of prisoners. T. B. Martin.

A List of killed and wounded.—Implacable, 6 killed, 17 wounded.—Bellerophon, 3 killed, 11 wounded.—Melpomene, 5 killed, 6 wounded.—Prometheus, 3 killed, 9 wounded.—Total, 17 killed, and 37 wounded.

Names of Officers employed.—Implacable, Lieuts. Hawkey (killed), Houghton, and Vernon; Lieuts. Cracknell and Clarke, of the Marines.—Bellerophon, Lieuts. Allen, Sheridan, and Skekel; Lieuts. Kendall and Carrington, of the Marines.—Melpomene, Lieut. Rennie; Lieut. Gilbert, of the Marines; Mr. J. B. Mounteney, Midshipman (killed).—Prometheus, Lieut. Stirling (killed).

Report of Russian Prisoners of War.—Implacable, 3 seamen, 1 serjeant, 10 privates, (3 wounded).—Bellerophon, 1 Captain in the Army, 1 Midshipman, 9 seamen (3 wounded), 8 serjeants (3 wounded), 1 drummer, 87 privates (42 wounded), of the 21st Regiment, or Regiment of St. Peter.—Melpomene, 16 soldiers.—Total 127 prisoners, of whom 51 are wounded.—The Russian Officer reports 63 killed; and the number drowned is very great.

(Signed) T. B. Martin.

Letter from Capt. Lord C. Stuart, to Rear-Adm. Sir R. Strachan.

L'Amiable, off Cuxhaven, July 29.

Sir, The French troops in Hanover, not content with frequent predatory and piratical incursions in the neighbourhood of Cuxhaven, had the audacity to enter the village of Ritzbuttle with a body of horse at mid-day, on Wednesday the 26th inst. and very narrowly missed making several officers of the squadron prisoners. In consequence, I was induced to land a detachment of seamen and marines from the vessels composing the squadron under my orders, for the purpose, if possible, of intercepting them. In the ardour of pursuit we advanced until we got sight of the town of Bremerlehe, into which we learnt they had retreated. The information was incorrect. On entering the town we were assured that the Enemy, to the number of about two hundred and fifty, occupied the town of Gesschdorf, two miles distant, and further, that it contained a depôt of confiscated merchandize. It was resolved instantly to attack it. For this purpose Captain Goate of the Mosquito, advanced with a detachment, while I directed Captain Pettet of the Briseis to take a circuitous route, and take a well-constructed battery of four twelve pounders, commanding the river Weser in flank, while the remainder, under my own immediate directions, headed by Capt. Watts of the Ephira, advanced to attack it in front. The road we had to pass subjected us all to a galling fire of round and grape from the battery, the guns of which were all pointed towards, and which in return we could only answer by discharges of musketry. Gessendorff, though certainly unable with the numbers the Enemy had opposed to ours, was on the approach of Captain Goate precipitately evacuated. The Enemy, being previously informed of our approach, had put into requisition a number of light waggons for the transportation of the foot, in the rear of which sixty well mounted cavalry drew up. The Enemy in the battery, seeing us determined, notwithstanding their fire, to carry our point, and that we were making preparations for fording a deep and wide creek in their front, abandoned it, and embarked in boats on the Weser ready for their reception, under a severe fire of musketry from our detachment, with the loss, on their part, of several killed and wounded. From a ford-knowledge of our intentions on the part of the Enemy, we made but four prisoners, the Commandant of the battery, Mons. Le Murche, a Lieutenant, and two inferior officers. The battery guns were burst in pieces, the embrasures demolished, the gun-carriages burnt, together with the magazine, guard-house, &c. &c. The powder we brought off together

together with six waggon-loads of confiscated merchandize. I beg leave to state to you, Sir, for their Lordships' information, how much I feel indebted to Capt. Coote, for the zeal and ability evinced by him on this, as on all other occasions, during the time he has been Commanding Officer on the station—I also feel indebted to Capt. Pettet, for his punctuality and promptness in executing my orders; and can only regret that an opportunity was not afforded him of distinguishing himself on this occasion congenial to his wishes. But I beg leave particularly to mention Capt. Watts, of the Ephira, who in the most gallant and active manner advanced intrepidly in front of the attacking party amid the enemy's galling fire, and rendered himself equally conspicuous afterwards, for his unremitting exertion in the complete demolition of the battery; in the execution of which service, I am concerned to say, he received a wound in the leg, but which from its nature will in no shape incapacitate him for future service. A want of zeal and activity was discernible no where; to every officer and man I must award the meed of praise so justly their due; but of Lieut. Burgess, of the Pincher, and W. Hawkins, Second Lieutenant of L'Aimable, I am more competent to speak in favour, for their indefatigable exertions in forwarding my orders to the different detachments. The distance from Geesendorf to Cuxhaven is 28 miles; I leave it then to their Lordships to estimate the spirit, alacrity, and expedition, with which this service must have been performed, when I state, that in 24 hours from our departure, the whole detachment returned, and were safely embarked on-board their respective ships, without the loss of an individual.

(Signed) G. Stuart.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street, Aug. 7. The following Dispatches were received last night from the Earl of Chatham.

Head-Quarters, Middleburgh, Aug. 2.

"My Lord, I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that having sailed from the Downs early in the morning of the 28th ult. with Rear-admiral Sir Richard Strachan, in his Majesty's ship Venerable, we arrived the same evening, and anchored in the East Capelle Roads, and were joined on the following morning by the division of the army under Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope. It blew in the course of that day a fresh gale from the Westward, which created a heavy swell, and the small craft being much exposed, it was determined to seek shelter for them in the anchorage of the Roan Pot, where Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope's division was also directed to proceed, in order to possess such points as might be necessary to secure the anchorage; as well as with a view to future operations up the East Scheldt.—The left wing of the army under Lieut.-gen. Sir Eyre Coote, particularly destined for the operations against Walcheren, arrived on the 29th and morning of the 30th; but the wind continuing to blow fresh from the Westward, and occasioning a great surf on the beach, both on the side of Zoutland, as well as near Domburg, it became expedient, in order to effect a landing, to carry the whole fleet through the narrow and difficult passage into the Veer Gat, hitherto considered impracticable for large ships; which being successfully accomplished, and the necessary preparations for debarkation being completed, I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that the troops landed on the Bree, and about a mile to the Westward of Fort der Haak, without opposition, when a position was taken up for the night on the Sand Hills, with East Capelle in front. Lieut.-gen. Fraser was detached immediately to the left against Fort der Haak and Ter Vere, the former of which on his approach was evacuated by the enemy, but the town of Vere, which was strong in its defence, and had a garrison of about 600 men, held out till yesterday morning, notwithstanding the heavy and well-directed fire of the bomb-vessels and gun-boats during the preceding day, and until the place was closely invested. Early on the morning of the 31st, a deputation from Middelburgh, from whence the garrison had been withdrawn into Flushing, having arrived in camp, terms of capitulation were agreed upon, copies of which I have the honour herewith to enclose, as well as that of the garrison of Ter Vere; and the divisions of the army, under the orders of Lieut.-gen. Lord Paget, and Major-gen. Graham, moved forward, and took up a position with the right to Maliskirke, the centre at Gryperskirke, and the left to St. Laurens.—On the morning of the 1st inst. the troops advanced to the investment of Flushing, which operation was warmly contested by the Enemy. In this movement he was driven by Major-general Graham's division on the right, from the batteries of the Dykeshook, the Vygeter, and the Nole, while Brig.-gen. Houston's brigade forced the Enemy posted on the road from Middelburgh to retire, with the loss of 4 guns, and many killed and wounded. Lieut.-gen. Lord Paget's division also drove in the posts of the Enemy, and took up his position at West Zouberg."

[His Lordship here bestows great praise on Lieut.-gen. Sir E. Coote, and the Officers commanding columns; likewise on the light troops under Brig.-gen. Baron Rottenburg, the 3d batt. of the Royals,

flank

flank companies of the 4th reg. and generally on the whole of the troops.]

Ter Vere being in our possession, Lieut.-gen. Fraser's division marched in the evening upon Ruttern, detaching a corps for the reduction of Ramakins, which, when effected, will complete the investment of Flushing. I have to regret the temporary absence of Brig.-gen. Browne, who was wounded late in the day, but I trust not long to be deprived of his services.—I have the honour to inclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing. Deeply as the fall of every British soldier is at all times to be lamented, the loss will not appear to have been great, when the serious impediments it was in the power of the Enemy to oppose to our progress are considered, as well as the formidable state of the batteries of Flushing, to which the troops were necessarily exposed. The pressure of circumstances has prevented the Commanding Officer of Artillery from furnishing a detailed account of the guns and ordnance stores, taken in the several batteries, and fortress of Ter Vere, but which will be hereafter transmitted, with a return of the prisoners taken since our landing, supposed to amount to 1000. Commodore Owen's squadron, with Lieut.-gen. Marquis of Huntley's division, remains at anchor in the Wieling Passage, and the divisions of Lieut.-gen. the Earl of Rosslyn, and Lieut.-gen. Grosvenor, are arrived at the anchorage in the Vere Gat."

[The Dispatch concludes with acknowledging the ability with which the fleet was conducted through the passage into the Vere Gat, and likewise the zealous exertions of the Officers of the Navy, as well as the seamen in dragging the artillery through a heavy sand.] CHATHAM."

"P. S. Since writing the above letter, I have received intelligence from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope, that the reserve of the army had effected their landing on South Beveland, and that a detachment had occupied the town of Goes."

[Articles of Capitulation for the surrender of the town of Middleburgh follow. They stipulate for the protection of the peaceable citizens, as well as all private property, on condition that all fire-arms are given up, and the public property accounted for to British Commissioners appointed for that purpose. Public functionaries and their families are to be permitted to retire to any other part of Holland. The Capitulation of the fortress of Veer is likewise appended. The garrison surrender prisoners of war, public property is to be delivered up, and the inhabitants of the town are to be protected in their privileges.]

Prisoners taken at Ter Veer.—Artillery, 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 9 corporals, 6 fire-workers, 5 artificers, 65 gunners, 1 drummer.—Infantry, 4 captains, 4 first lieutenants, 5 second lieutenants, 4 serjeant-majors, 13 serjeants, 4 fouriers, 10 drummers, 3 pipers, 328 soldiers.—Naval; of the French gun brig Gawlen, 1 captain, 1 master, 17 sailors, 1 boy; 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 13 privates (serving as mariness.) Total 519.

Total of Killed, Wounded and Missing.—1 officer, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file killed; 13 officers, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 184 rank and file, wounded; 34 rank and file missing.

Officers.—*Killed*, 3d Batt. 1st Foot, Lieut. D. Mc Lean.—*Wounded*, 3d Batt. 1st Foot, Capt. John Wilson, Lieut. Jackson, and Volunteer J. P. Drury, slightly; 2d batt. 35th foot, Captain Tisdell, slightly; Captain Frederick (since dead); 68th foot, Capt. Crespigny, Lieuts. Mc Donald and J. Menzies; 2d batt. 82d foot, Lieut. Reed slightly; Lieut. Pratt, dangerously; 85th foot, Lieut. Buch. *Staff.* 26th foot, Capt. Fotheringham, Dep.-Assist.-Adj.-Gen. slightly; 40th foot, Brig.-gen. Browne, slightly; 62d foot, Capt. Browne, Aid-de-Camp to Brig.-gen. Houston, slightly.

ROBERT LONG, Col.-Adj.-Gen.

Middleburgh, August 3.

My Lord, Since my letter of yesterday's date, I have received intelligence from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope, of his having occupied Batz, and taken possession of the whole Island of South Beveland. I have also the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that, upon the batteries being prepared to open, the fortress of Ramakins surrendered this evening, and I have the honour to inclose the Articles of Capitulation. CHATHAM."

[The Capitulation of the fortress of Ramakins, here follows. The Garrison, consisting of only 127 men, surrendered prisoners of war.]

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 7. Dispatches brought by Lieut. J. Duncan, of the Ida cutter, were received yesterday evening from Sir J. Strachan.

"*Venerable, off the Vere Gat, Aug.* 4.

"Sir, You have been already acquainted that I had hoisted my flag in the Amethyst, and that it was my intention to have preceded the Expedition, in company with the Venerable, on board which ship Lord Chatham had embarked; but finding the public service might suffer from the Commanders-in-Chief being separated, I therefore shifted to the Venerable, and sailed from the Downs at daylight, on the 28th ult.—I have now to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, of my arrival on the evening of that day in the Stone Deeps, with the Amethyst and several smaller vessels, where I was joined by the Fisgard, Capt. Bolton,

Bolton, who had with great judgment placed vessels on the various shoals off this coast. After dark, Lieut. Groves, of this ship, with some skilful pilots in Deal boats, were dispatched to sound the Roompot Channel, and to station vessels at its entrance.—Early next morning, the 29th, the division of Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope, conducted by Capt. Bathurst, in the Salsette, joined me, as did also Rear-admiral Sir R. Keats in the Superb. This zealous Officer had the command of the blockading squadron off the entrance of the Scheldt; but, observing the armament pass, he, with his usual promptitude, left that squadron under the orders of Lord Gardner, and resumed the charge of Sir J. Hope's division; I therefore directed the Rear-admiral to shift his flag to the Salsette, and to proceed to the Roompot.—The entrance to that Channel is very narrow, and as I was aware of Sir H. Popham's local knowledge of the insular navigation before me, I entrusted to that Officer the service of leading Sir R. Keats's division in, and which he did with great skill in the Sabrina, Capt. Kittoe; the whole were anchored in safety opposite Zeerickzee, situated between the Islands of Schowen and North Beveland.—That afternoon Rear-admiral Otway, with the left wing of the army, under Sir E. Coote, joined me in the Stone Deeps, but it blew too fresh to have any communication. On the morning of the 30th, Sir H. Popham returned with a letter from Sir R. Keats, acquainting me that the division under his charge were all safely anchored; and I was likewise informed that there was sufficient space in the Roompot to contain all the ships, to which anchorage Sir H. Popham undertook to conduct them, and as it blew fresh, with all the appearance of an approaching gale, the squadron was instantly got under sail, and led in by the Venerable, when they all came to in safety off the Vere Gat.—As soon as the ships were secured, measures were instantly taken to prepare to land the army on the Island of Walcheren. I did not wait for the gun-boats coming up, but ordered those who happened to be near the Venerable, together with the mortar-brigs, to push in shore, to cover the landing, and to force the Derhaak battery. At half past four the boats put off under the direction of Lord Amelius Beauclerc, of the Royal Oak, and Capt. Cockburn, of the Belleisle, and the troops were landed in excellent order, without opposition; the firing from the mortar and gun-vessels having driven the Enemy completely from the Derhaak battery. Having thus accomplished this first object, I lost no time in directing the bombs and gun-vessels to proceed up the Veere-Gat, off Camvere, and having given Sir H. Popham, who, at the request of Lord Chatham, had remained on shore with his Lordship, permission to employ them as the service might require, he the next morning began to cannonade Camvere, which had been summoned, but held out. The fire of the gun-boats was exceedingly well directed, and did much damage to the town.—The Officers and crews engaged in that service had a great claim to my admiration for their conduct. Three of our gun-boats were sunk. In the afternoon it blew fresh, and as the strength of the tide prevented the bombs from acting, I directed the flotilla to fall back, preserving a menacing position. At night, Capt. Richardson of the Cæsar, who was on the Dyke on shore, threw some rockets at the nearest battery of Camvere, and soon after the Commanding Officer of the town sent out an offer to surrender. A copy of the terms acceded to by Lieut.-gen. Frazer, and Captain Richardson, the Senior Naval Officer on the spot, accompanies this letter.—The army under Sir J. Hope landed at South Beveland, on the 1st of this month, and by a letter from Sir R. Keats, of yesterday's date, I find the whole of the Island is in our possession, the Enemy's ships are all above Lillo, and those most advanced, as high up as Antwerp. We are getting our flotilla through the slough into the Western Scheldt, to prevent succours being thrown into Flushing by the canal of Ghent."

[The letter concludes with acknowledging the particular services of Rear-admiral Otway, Sir R. Keats, Lord Beauclerc, and Capt. Cockburn, and generally all the Officers and Seamen of his Majesty's ships.]

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN."

"P. S. I send this by Lieut. Duncan, whose cutter, the Ida, was close in shore, and covered the landing."

[Another Letter from Admiral Sir R. Strachan, dated off the Veer Gat, Aug. 5, follows. It states, that in consequence of the surrender of the fort of Ramakins, he will be enabled to advance the whole of the flotilla, together with the Camilla and Pallas, by the Slough, which would prevent the Enemy from throwing succours into Flushing, either from Cadsand or by the Ghent Channel; announces the Admiral's intention to leave the command of that division with Rear-admiral Otway, and to return to the flotilla, there to hoist his flag in one of the small vessels in the Slough, that he might conduct the various

various services in the West Scheldt.]

"*Sabrina, off South Beveland, Aug.* 1.

"Sir, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that Sir John Hope and 7000 of his division of the army were landed on South Beveland this afternoon, since which I have been informed by message from him, that he was met on his approach towards Goes by the Magistrates, into which place he is at liberty to enter whenever he pleases. Three of the Enemy's ships of the line, and six brigs, are at anchor off the East end of South Beveland; the others, I conclude, have moved higher up the Scheld.—Three of the four sloops I brought up with me struck in coming up. I have hoisted my flag in the Sabrina, and am not without hopes of getting the remaining parts of the division on shore, and most part of the army supplied to-morrow.

R. G. KEATS.

"*Half-past Seven, P. M.*—The substance of this letter was sent by Telegraphic Communication from the Sabrina, at five o'clock. The six brigs are getting under sail, and moving up the Scheld apparently, but the ships of the line are still fast."

"*Sabrina, off Wemeldinge, Aug.* 3.—Soon after I landed I was informed by Letter from Sir John Hope, that Bathz had been evacuated in the night; and as he informed me the communication was open between Walcheren and this Island, and he had sent to Lord Chatham an account of the evacuation, I concluded you would hear it from hence, and went on to Bathz with a view to make observations, and from which I am this moment returned. R. G. KEATS."

Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart. &c.

Downing-street, Aug. 11. Dispatches from Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.

Placentia, 15th July.

My Lord, After I had written to your Lordship on the 1st instant, Joseph Buonaparte crossed the Tagus again, and joined Sebastiani with the troops he had brought from Madrid, and with a detachment from Marshal Victor's corps, making the corps of Sebastiani about 23,000 men, with an intention of attacking Venegas' corps. Venegas, however, retired into the mountains of the Sierra Morena, and Col. Larey with his advanced guard attacked a French advanced corps in the night, and destroyed many of them. The French troops then returned again to the Tagus, which river Joseph had crossed with the reinforcement which he had taken to Sebastiani's corps; and this last corps, consisting of 10,000 men only, was on the left bank of the Tagus, about Madrilejos, in front of Venegas, who was again advancing. The last accounts from this quarter were of the 8th. The French army under Victor, joined by the detachments brought by Joseph from Sebastiani's corps, and amounting in the whole to about 35,000 men, are concentrated in the neighbourhood of Talavera, and on the Alberche; Gen. Cuesta's army has been in the position which I informed your Lordship that it had taken up since I addressed you on the 1st instant. The advanced guard of the British army arrived on the 8th, and the troops which were with me on the Tagus arrived by the 10th; the 23d Light Dragoons and the 48th, arrived yesterday; the 61st regiment will arrive to-morrow. I went to Gen. Cuesta's quarters at Almarez on the 10th, and stayed there till the 12th, and I have arranged with that General a plan of operations upon the French Army, which we are to begin to carry into execution on the 18th, if the French should remain so long in their position. The Spanish Army under Gen. Cuesta consists of about 38,000 men (exclusive of Venegas's corps), of which 7000 are cavalry. About 14,000 men are detached to the bridge d'Arzobispo, and the remainder are in the camp under the Puerte de Mirabete. I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the seven battalions of infantry from Ireland and the Islands, and the troops of horse artillery from Great Britain, arrived at Lisbon in the beginning of the month. Gen. Crawford's brigade is on its march to join the army, but will not arrive here till the 24th or 25th. ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Talavera de la Reyna, July 24.

My Lord, According to the arrangement which I had settled with Gen. Cuesta, the army broke up from Placentia on the 17th and 18th inst. and reached Oropesa on the 20th, where it formed a junction with the Spanish Army under his command. Sir R. Wilson had marched from the Venta de Bazagon, on the Teitar, with the Lusitanian legion, a battalion of Portuguese chasseurs, and two Spanish battalions on the 15th; he arrived at Arenas on the 19th, and on the Alberche, at Escalona, on the 23d. Gen. Venegas had also been directed to break up from Madrilejos on the 18th and 19th, and to march by Trenbleque and Ocana to Puente-de-Arenas on the Tagus, where that river is crossed by a ford, and thence to Arganda, where he was to arrive on the 22d and 23d. On the 22d the combined Armies moved from Oropesa, and the advanced guards attacked the Enemy's outposts at Talavera. Their right was turned

turned by the 1st Hussars and the 23d Light Dragoons, under Gen. Anson, directed by Lieut.-gen. Payne, and by the division of infantry under the command of Maj.-gen. Mackenzie; and they were driven in by the Spanish advanced guards under the command of Gen. Sarjas and the Duc d'Albuquerque. We lost 11 horses by the fire of cannon from the Enemy's position on the Alberche, and the Spaniards had some men wounded. The columns were formed for the attack of this position yesterday, but the attack was postponed till this morning by desire of Gen. Cuesta, when the different corps destined for the attack were put in motion; but the Enemy had retired at about one in the morning to Santa Olalla, and thence towards Torrijos—I conclude to form a junction with the corps under Gen. Sebastiani. I have not been able to follow the Enemy as I could wish, on account of the great deficiency of means of transport in Spain. I enclose the copy of a letter, which I thought it proper to address upon this subject to Maj.-gen. O'Donoghue, the Adjutant-General of the Spanish Army, as soon as I found that this country would furnish no means of this description. Gen. Cuesta has urged the Central Junta to adopt vigorous measures to relieve our wants: till I am supplied, I do not think it proper, and indeed I cannot, continue my operations. I have great hopes, however, that before long I shall be supplied from Andalusia and La Mancha with the means which I require; and I shall then resume the active operations which I have been compelled to relinquish. ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

The following dispatches have been received from the Earl of Chatham.

Head Quarters, Middleburg, Aug. 7.

My Lord, Nothing very material has occurred since my last dispatch of the 3d inst. We have been unremittingly employed in bringing up the artillery of siege, ammunition, and stores, to the vicinity of Flushing; and the troops have been occupied in the construction of the batteries, and in carrying on the several works before the place, but which have been necessarily interrupted by the very heavy rains which have fallen here. The Enemy is active and enterprising, and the garrison has certainly received considerable reinforcements from the opposite coast; nor has it been in the power of the flotilla hitherto to prevent it. Under these circumstances it has been found necessary to land Lieut.-gen. Grosvenor's division; and the two light battalions of the King's German Legion have been also for the present brought on shore. Immediately on the fall of Ramakins, I determined, as soon as the necessary arrangements were made, to pass the infantry of Lieut.-gen. the Earl of Rosslyn's corps, together with the Marquis of Huntly's division, and the light brigades of Artillery, into South Beveland, to form a junction with the reserve under Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope, and that the cavalry and ordnance ships, together with the transports for Lieut.-gen. Grosvenor's division, the moment their services could be spared from before Flushing, should be brought through the Slow Passage, and proceed up the West Scheldt; but of course this latter operation cannot take place until a sufficient naval force shall have been enabled to enter the River, and to proceed in advance; but the very severe blowing weather we have constantly experienced, added to the great difficulty of the navigation, has hitherto baffled all their efforts. By letters from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope, I find that the Enemy had, on the 5th inst. come down with about 28 gun-vessels before Bathz, on which place they kept up a smart cannonade for some hours, but were forced to retire by the guns from the fort, and every thing has since remained quiet in that quarter. CHATHAM.

Total of killed, wounded, and missing since last return (Aug. 2), *to Aug.* 6, *inclusive.*—1 assistant surgeon, 25 rank and file killed; 1 major, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 114 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Officers killed and wounded.—26th Foot, Lieut. Maxwell, dangerously wounded.—68th Foot, Major Thompson, dangerously wounded; Lieut. H. C. Muids, and Ensign A. Thompson, slightly wounded.—71st Foot, Assistant Surgeon H. Quin, killed; Lieut. D. Fletcher, slightly wounded.—81st Foot, Lieut. K. Montgomery, slightly wounded.—95th Foot, Lieut. Hambly, slightly wounded.—Embodied Detachment, Ensign Addison, of the 6th regiment, slightly wounded.—Staff Corps, Lieut. A. Taylor, slightly wounded. R. LONG.

Middelburg, Aug. 8.

My Lord, Since inclosing my dispatch of yesterday's date, the Enemy, towards five o'clock in the evening, in considerable force, made a vigorous sortie upon the right of our line, occupied by Maj.-gen. Graham's division. The attack was principally directed upon our advanced piquets, which were supported by the 3d battalion of the Royals, the 5th and 35th regiments under Col. Hay. These corps, together with detachments of the Royal Artillery, the 95th and light battalions of the King's German Legion, received the Enemy with their accustomed intrepidity; and, after a sharp contest

contest of some duration, forced him to retire with very considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. In this affair the Enemy has had another opportunity of witnessing the superior gallantry of British troops; in no instance has he succeeded in making the least impression throughout our line; and on this occasion, so far from profiting by his attempt, he has been obliged to relinquish some very advantageous ground where our advanced posts are now established. I cannot too strongly express my sense of the unremitting vigilance and ability manifested by Maj.-gen. Graham, in securing and maintaining his post against the repeated attempts of the Enemy to dislodge him; and I have great satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that the Major-general mentions, in terms of the warmest approbation, the distinguished conduct and gallantry of the officers and troops engaged on this occasion.

CHATHAM.

[Here follows an abstract return of ordnance, ammunition, and stores, taken from the Enemy.]

Total of killed, wounded, and missing, in the affair of the 7th August.—1 serjeant, 13 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 7 serjeants, 126 rank and file wounded; 1 brevet major, 4 rank and file missing.

Officers wounded and missing.—Royal Artillery, Lieut. Grant, slightly wounded.—5th Foot, Brevet Major Bird, missing, supposed to be taken prisoner; Capt. Hamilton, dangerously wounded; Lieut. C. Bird, Ensigns Galbraith and Walton, slightly.—95th Foot, Lieut. Clark, dangerously.—1st Light Bat. King's German Legion, Lieut. F. Du Fay and Ensign F. Hedeman, dangerously.

[This Gazette also contains the copies of two letters, transmitted by Lord Collingwood, from Capt. J. Brenton of the Spartan. The first, dated Trieste, April 27, mentions an attack made on the 23d by the Amphion and Mercury, in conjunction with the Spartan, against the town of Pesaro, when 13 small vessels, laden with oil, hemp, leather, candles, &c. were captured, a number of others sunk, and the castle which commanded the entrance of the harbour exploded. The second, dated off Roviguo, May 5, states, that in consequence of two vessels having been chased by the Spartan and Mercury into the port of Ceseratico, the entrance of which was defended by a battery of two 24-pounders, an attack was made upon the castle and town by the boats, after the battery had been silenced by the ships, and both carried. Twelve vessels laden with corn were captured in the harbour, as well as several others in ballast, which were afterwards filled with hemp and iron out of the magazines; the castle and magazines were destroyed, and the guns of the battery spiked. Not a man was killed or wounded in the above attacks. Capts. Hoste and Duncan, with Lieuts. Willis, Philott, Baumguardtt, and Moore, are highly praised by Capt. Brenton, for the energy, skill, and judgment they displayed.]

Downing-street, Aug. 15. The following dispatches were this day received from Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Talavera de la Reyna, July 28.

My Lord, Gen Cuesta followed the Enemy's march with his army from the Alberche on the morning of the 24th as far as Santa Olalla, and pushed forward his advanced guard as far as Torrijos. For the reasons stated to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 24th, I moved only two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry across the Alberche to Casalegos, under the command of Lieut.-gen. Sherbrooke, with a view to keep up the communication between Gen. Cuesta and me, and with Sir R. Wilson's corps at Escalona. It appears that Gen. Vanegas had not carried into execution that part of the plan of operations which related to his corps, and that he was still at Damiel, in La Mancha; and the Enemy in the course of the 24th, 25th, and 26th, collected all his forces in this part of Spain, between Torrijos and Toledo, leaving but a small corps of 2000 men in that place. His united army thus consisted of the corps of Marshal Victor, of that of Gen. Sebastiani, and of 7 or 8000 men, the guards of Joseph Buonaparte, and the garrison of Madrid; and it was commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, aided by Marshal Jourdan and Victor, and Gen. Sebastiani. On the 26th Gen. Cuesta's advanced guard was attacked near Torrijos, and obliged to fall back, and the General retired with his army on that day to the left bank of the Alberche, Gen. Sherbrooke continuing at Casalegos, and the Enemy at Santa Olalla. It was then obvious, that the Enemy intended to try the result of a general action, for which the best position appeared to be in the neighbourhood of Talavera; and Gen. Cuesta having consented to take up this position on the morning of the 27th, I ordered Gen. Sherbrooke to retire with his corps to its station in the line, leaving Gen. M'Kenzie with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, as an advanced post in the wood, on the right of Alberche, which covered our left flank.

The

The position taken up by the troops at Talavera extended rather more than two miles; the ground was open upon the left, where the British Army was stationed, and it was commanded by a height, on which was, in echellon and in second line, a division of infantry, under the orders of Maj.-gen. Hill. There was a valley between this height, and a range of mountains still farther upon the left, which valley was not at first occupied, as it was commanded by the height before mentioned; and the range of mountains appeared too distant to have any influence upon the expected action. The right, consisting of Spanish troops, extended immediately in front of the town of Talavera down to the Tagus. This part of the ground was covered by olive trees, and much intersected by banks and ditches. The high road leading from the bridge over the Alberche, was defended by a heavy battery in front of a church, which was occupied by Spanish infantry. All the avenues to the town were defended in a similar manner; the town was occupied, and the remainder of the Spanish infantry was formed in two lines behind the banks, on the roads leading from the town and the right, to the left of our position. In the centre, between the two armies, there was a commanding spot of ground, on which we had commenced to construct a redoubt, with some open ground in its rear. Brig.-gen. A. Campbell was posted at this spot with a division of infantry, supported in his rear by Gen. Cotton's brigade of dragoons, and some Spanish cavalry. At about 2, on the 27th, the Enemy appeared in strength on the left bank of the Alberche, and manifested an intention to attack Gen. Mackenzie's division. The attack was made before they could be withdrawn; but the troops, consisting of Gen. Mackenzie's and Col. Donkin's brigades, and Gen. Anson's brigade of cavalry, and supported by Gen. Payne, with the other four regiments of cavalry, in the plain between Talavera and the wood, withdrew in good order, but with some loss, particularly by the 2d battalion, 87th regiment, and 2d battalion, 31st regiment, in the wood. Upon this occasion, the steadiness and discipline of of the 45th regiment, and the 5th battalion 60th regiment, were conspicuous; and I had particular reason for being satisfied with the manner in which Maj.-gen. Mackenzie withdrew his advanced guard. As the day advanced, the Enemy appeared in large numbers on the right of the Alberche, and it was obvious that he was advancing to a general attack on the combined army. Gen. Mackenzie continued to fall back gradually upon the left of the position of the combined armies, where he was placed in the second line, in the rear of the Guards, Col. Donkin being placed in the same situation farther upon the left, in the rear of the King's German Legion. The Enemy immediately commenced his attack in the dusk of the evening, by a cannonade upon the left of our position, and by an attempt, with his cavalry, to overthrow the Spanish infantry, posted, as I have before stated, on the right: this attempt failed entirely. Early in the night he pushed a division along the valley, on the left of the height occupied by Gen. Hill, of which he gained a momentary possession, but Maj.-gen. Hill attacked it instantly with the bayonet, and regained it. This attack was repeated in the night, but failed, and again at daylight in the morning of the 28th, by two divisions of infantry, and was repulsed by Maj.-gen. Hill. Maj.-gen. Hill has reported to me in a particular manner the conduct of the 29th regiment, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment, in these different affairs, as well as that of Maj.-gen. Tilson and Brig.-gen. Richard Stewart. We have lost many brave officers and soldiers in the defence of this important point in our position; among others I cannot avoid to mention Brig.-maj. Fordyce and Brig.-maj. Gardner; and Maj.-gen. Hill was himself wounded, but, I am happy to say, but slightly. The defeat of this attempt was followed about noon by a general attack wtih the Enemy's whole force upon the whole of that part of the position occupied by the British Army. In consequence of the repeated attempts upon the height on our left by the valley, I had placed two brigades of British cavalry in that valley, supported in the rear by the Duc d'Albuquerque's division of Spanish cavalry. The Enemy then placed light infantry in the range of mountains on the left of the valley, which were opposed by a division of Spanish infantry under Lieut.-gen De Bassecourt. The general attack begau by the march of several columns of infantry into the valley, with a view to attack the height occupied by Maj.-gen. Hill. These columns were immediately charged by the 1st German Light Dragoons, and 23d Dragoons, under the command of Gen. Anson, directed by Lieut.-gen. Payne, and supported by Gen. Fane's brigade of heavy cavalry; and although the 23d Dragoons suffered considerable loss, the charge had the effect of preventing the execution of that part of the Enemy's plan. At the same time he directed an attack upon Brig.-gen. Alex. Campbell's position in the centre of the com-

combined armies, and on the right of the British. This attack was most successfully repulsed by Brig.-gen. Campbell, supported by the King's regiment of Spanish cavalry, and two battalions of Spanish infantry; and Brig.-gen. Campbell took the Enemy's cannon. The Brigadier-general mentions particularly the conduct of the 97th, the 2d battalion 7th, and of the 2d battalion 53d regiments; and I was highly satisfied with the manner in which this part of the position was defended. An attack was also made at the same time upon Lieut.-gen. Sherbrooke's division, which was on the left and centre of the 1st line of the British Army. This attack was most gallantly repulsed by a charge with bayonets, by the whole division, but the brigade of Guards, which were on the right, having advanced too far, they were exposed on their left flank to the fire of the Enemy's battery, and of their retiring columns; and the division was obliged to retire towards the original position, under cover of the 2d line of Gen. Cotton's brigade of cavalry, which I had moved from the centre, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment. I had moved this regiment from its original position on the heights, as soon as I observed the advance of the Guards; and it was formed in the plain, and advanced upon the Enemy, and covered the formation of Lieut.-gen. Sherbrooke's division. Shortly after the repulse of this general attack, in which apparently all the Enemy's troops were employed, he commenced his retreat across the Alberche, which was conducted in the most regular order, and was effected during the night, leaving in our hands 20 pieces of cannon, ammunition, tumbrils, and some prisoners. Your Lordship will observe by the inclosed return, the great loss which we have sustained of valuable officers and soldiers in this long and hard fought action, with more than double our number: that of the Enemy has been much greater. I am informed that entire brigades of infantry have been destroyed; and, indeed, the battalions that retreated were much reduced in numbers. By all accounts their loss is 10,000 men. Gens. Lapisse and Morlot are killed; Gens. Sebastiani and Boulet wounded. I have particularly to lament the loss of Maj.-gen. Mackenzie, who had distinguished himself on the 27th, and of Brig.-gen. Langworth of the King's German Legion, and of Brig.-maj. Beckett of the Guards. Your Lordship will observe, that the attacks of the Enemy were principally, if not entirely, directed against the British troops. The Spanish Commander in Chief, his officers, and troops, manifested every disposition to render us assistance, and those of them which were engaged did their duty; but the ground which they occupied was so important, and its front at the same time so difficult, that I did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement on the left of the Enemy, while he was engaged with us. I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the Officers and troops. I am much indebted to Lieut.-gen. Sherbrooke for the assistance I received from him, and for the manner in which he led on his division to the charge with bayonets. To Lieut.-gen. Payne and the cavalry, particularly Gen. Anson's brigade; to Maj.-gens. Hill and Tilson, Brig.-gens. A. Campbell, R. Stewart and Cameron, and to the divisions and brigades of infantry under their commands respectively, particularly the 29th regiment, commanded by Col. White; the 1st battalion 48th, by Col. Donnellan, afterwards, when that Officer was wounded, by Maj. Middlemore; the 2d battalion 7th, by Lieut.-col. Sir W. Myers; the 2d battalion 53d, by Lieut.-col. Bingham; the 97th, by Col. Lyon; the 1st battalion of detachments, by Lieut.-col. Bunbury; and the 2d battalion 31st, by Major Watson; and of the 45th, by Lieut.-col. Guard: and 5th battalion 60th, commanded by Major Davy on the 27th. The advance of the brigade of Guards was most gallantly conducted by Brig.-gen. Campbell; and, when necessary, that brigade retired, and formed again in the best order. The artillery, under Brig.-gen. Howorth, was also throughout these days of the greatest service; and I have every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the Chief Engineer, Lieut.-col. Fletcher, the Adjt.-gen. Brig.-gen. the Hon. C. Stewart, and the Quarter Master General, Col. Murray, and the Officers of those departments respectively, and from Col. Bathurst and the Officers of my personal Staff. I also received much assistance from Col. O'Lawler, of the Spanish service, and from Brig.-gen. Whittingham, who was wounded when bringing up the two Spanish battalions to the assistance of Brig.-gen. A. Campbell. I send this by Capt. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who will give your Lordship any farther information, and whom I beg to recommend.

A. Wellesley.

Officers killed, wounded, and missing, on the 27th July.

Killed—General Staff: Capt. P. Boyce, 81st regt. Dep.-adjt.-gen; Coldstream Guards, Lieut.-col. Ross; 2d batt. 31st Foot, Capt. Lodge; 1st batt. 88th Foot, Lieuts. Graydon and M'Carthy; 1st batt. Detach-

Detachments, Lieut. M'Dougal, 91st reg. 2d batt. 87th Foot, Ensign La Serre.

Wounded.—1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion, Lieut. Heimbruck, severely in the arm; Royal Engineers, Capt. Boothby, severely in the thigh; 1st batt. Coldstream Guards, Capt. and Adjt. Bryan, severely; 29th Foot, Lieut. Popham, severely; 2d batt. 31st Foot, Capt. Coleman, Lieut. G. Beamish, severely; Ensigns Gamble and Sorden, slightly; 1st bat. 45th Foot, Lieut.-col. Guard, severely; 5th batt. 60th Foot, Capt. Wolf, severely; 1st batt. 61st Foot, Major Coghlan, severely; 2d batt. 87th Foot, Capt. Macrea, severely; Capt. Somersall, slightly; Lieut. Kavanah, slightly; Lieuts. Bagnall, Kingston, Johnson, and Carrol, severely; Ensign Moore, slightly; Ensigns Knox and Butler, severely; Rifle Corps, King's German Legion, Capt. During, slightly; Lieut. Holle, severely; 7th Line, King's German Legion, Adjt. Delius, severely.

Missing.—1st batt. Detachments, Capt. Poole, 52d Foot; Capt. Walsh, 91st Foot; Lieut. Cameron, 79th Foot.

Officers Killed, 28th July.—General Staff. Maj.-gen. Mackenzie, and Brig.-gen. Langworth; Coldst. Guards, Capt. Beckett, Brig.-major to the brigade of Guards; 43d Foot, Capt. Gardner, Brig.-major to Brig.-gen. R. Stewart; 23d Light Dragoons, Lieuts. King and Powell; 1st batt. Coldstream Guards, Ensign Parker; Royal Artillery, Lieut. Wyatt; 1st batt. 3d Guards, Capts. Walker, Buchanan, Dalrymple, Ensign Ram, Adjt. Irby; 2d batt. 7th Foot, Lieut. Beaufoy; 1st batt. 61st Foot, Major F. Orpen, Capt. H. James, Lieut. D. Haimes; 2d batt. 83d Foot, Lieut.-col. Gordon, Lieuts. Dalhman, Montgomery, Flood; 1st batt. 88th Foot, Capt. Blake; 1st light batt. King's German Legion, Capt. Vemalle, Capt. H. Hodenberg.

Total Killed.—Five General Staff, 2 Lieut.-colonels, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 3 Cornets or Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 28 Serjeants, 4 drummers, 735 rank and file.—*Wounded*, 9 General Staff, 10 Lieut.-colonels, 12 Majors, 53 Captains, 71 Lieutenants, 34 Cornets or Ensigns, 6 Adjutants, 65 Serjeants, 16 drummers, 3537 rank and file.—*Missing*, 5 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Cornet or Ensign, 15 Serjeants, 9 drummers, 620 rank and file: total, 5367.

[Here follows a return of horses, amounting to 211 killed, 74 wounded, and 159 missing.]

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken in the battle of the 28th July.—4 8-pounders, 4 6-ditto, 1 4-ditto, 1 6-inch howitzer, 2 tumbrils, complete in ammunition, taken by Brig.-gen. A. Campbell's brigade; 6 pieces of ordnance, 16-inch howitzer, left by the Enemy, and found in the woods, 1 standard, taken by the 29th regiment; 1 ditto, destroyed by ditto; 3 standards, taken by the King's German Legion. CHARLES STEWART, Brig.-gen. Adjt. Gen.

From Sir A. Wellesley, Talavera, Aug. 1.

Since I had the honour of addressing you on the 29th July, the Enemy have continued to keep a rear-guard of about 10,000 men on the heights to the left of the Alberche. The extreme fatigue of the troops, the want of provisions, and the numbers of wounded to be taken care of, have prevented me from moving from this position. Brig.-gen. Crauford arrived with his brigade on the 29th in the morning, having marched 12 Spanish leagues in little more than 24 hours.

From Sir A. Wellesley, Talavera, Aug. 1.

When I addressed you this morning, I had not received the report from our out-posts. It appears that the Enemy withdrew the rear-guard, which was posted on the heights on the left side of the Alberche, last night at 11 o'clock, and the whole army marched towards Santa Olalla, I conclude with an intention of taking up a position in the neighbourhood of Guadarama.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GERMANY.

Only Two Bulletins of the French Army have reached us this month.

The Twenty-ninth Bulletin is dated Vienna, July 22, and is contained in Paris Papers of the 31st July. The Bulletin itself says nothing of Peace, or even of any Negotiations. It merely says, that Prince John of Lichtenstein has been presented to Buonaparte, bringing a letter from the Emperor of Austria; and that Count Bunna, an Austrian aide-de-camp, has dined several times with Champagny.

The THIRTIETH BULLETIN, dated *Vienna, July* 30, says, the House of Austria took the field with 62 regiments of the line, 12 regiments of grenadiers, 4 free corps, or legions, making in the whole 310,000 men; 150 battalions of militia (Landwehr) commanded by ancient Officers, exercised 10 months, making 150,000 men; 400,000 men of the Hungarian Insurrection, and 60,000 horse, artillery and miners, composing in the whole a force of from 5 to 600,000 men. With this force, the House of Austria supposed herself to be sure of victory. She enter-

entertained a hope of shaking the power of France, if even her whole force were united; but her armies are, notwithstanding, reduced to one-fourth part of their original strength, while the French army has been increased to double the number it consisted of at Ratisbon.

The Emperor of Austria issued a Proclamation at Budweis on the 15th July. This Proclamation states, that the loss sustained by both armies had rendered an Armistice necessary; and that there being no stipulation against military movements in the Armistice, every thing would be done to promote the security of the Austrian Empire.—Not a word is said respecting peace.

The Austrians, at the period of the unfortunate battle of Znaim, had resumed offensive operations in Gallicia with success. The Archduke Ferdinand, after compelling the Polish General Sokolnicki, with 4000 men, to surrender Sandomir, and beating Gen. Zajonesck from Zwolin beyond the Vistula, established his head-quarters at Radom, with his advanced corps at Warka, on the Northern bank of the Pelica, and within 20 miles of Warsaw.

An article from Vienna states, that the Emperor of Austria had repaired from Buda, to the fortress of Campsen, in order to accelerate the conclusion of the negotiations for peace; and a Congress, it is reported, will be held at Presburgh, to settle the definitive arrangements.—Count Stadion, the Minister of State, has resigned. The French have imposed a contribution of 50 millions of francs on Lower Austria. The Austrian dominions are also to pay 200 millions, with the exception of the city of Trieste, on which a separate contribution has been imposed.

"*Louisbourg, July* 31.—Our *Court Gazette* states, that on the 21st the town of Gratz, and on the 23d the citadel, were given up to the French, and the whole province was evacuated by the Austrians. Count Giulay at first refused to give up Gratz, till Marshal Macdonald advanced with two French divisions."

Austrian Account of the Battle of Wagram.

[The following is the Austrian official account of the battle of Wagram, dated from the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, July 29.]

"Scarcely had the morning of the 6th begun to break, when the Enemy's army, composed of a force which, since the earliest times, has perhaps never been collected in one point, appeared at the distance of a long cannon-shot. It was estimated at from 140 to 150,000 men. According to the latest statements of the Emperor Napoleon himself, and his Generals, it consisted of 180,000 combatants. On the part of the Imperial Austrians, not quite 100,000 men were in the field on the day of battle. The attack began with a brisk cannonade all along the line, which the Enemy answered by a far superior number of heavy ordnance, and kept it up till night, without interruption. The right wing of the Austrians made the most splendid progress. Adlaklaa was taken, and the Enemy driven from Russbrunn, Breeteuley, and Herschstellen. The Enemy's cavalry on the left wing was completely routed, and Field-marshal Lieut. Klenau, with the six corps which he commanded in the room of Field-marshal Lieut. Hiller, who was taken ill, penetrated on the Enemy's left flank, as far as Aspern, Esslingen, and the town of Enzersdorf; made himself master of our entrenchments, which we had abandoned the day before, took ten pieces of cannon, and some thousand prisoners, besides one eagle and several stands of colours. In the mean time, the French centre, where the Emperor Napoleon was, did not move from the spot at Roschdorf; it was stationed there in several ranks, consisting of upwards of 60,000 men strong, and continually lengthened its right wing, opposite the left of the Austrians, till the latter was quite overwhelmed about noon by a mass of cavalry and a great quantity of artillery. The corps which had been expected from Marchick did not arrive, and it was easy for the enemy to outflank our left wing; their violent cross-fire soon silenced our batteries. Our 4th corps, which was placed on our extreme left, was repulsed, and the heights in that quarter, occupied by the Enemy. By this, the 2d corps in the centre was not only prevented from undertaking the attack against Roschdorf, but was itself overwhelmed and forced to retreat to the causeway of Brann, while the Enemy had already gained Poksteis, and Enzersdorf, and was threatening the road to Wolkersdorf, in the rear of the Imperial Royal army. Night put an end to the action. In the battle, nine pieces of cannon were lost, in the retreat none, and the ten pieces of cannon taken, were carried off. The Archduke John arrived in the afternoon near Siebenbrunn, after the battle was decided, and then went back again behind the March. The army continued its retreat till the 9th, on the Prague road, as far as Guntersdorf. The rear had obstinate engagements daily, during which Korninburg

sinburg and Hollenbrunn took fire, and the army was always ready for battle. On the 11th, shortly before sun-set, in the hottest of the action, when both armies were for the most part drawn up facing one another, a formal conference took place, after some mutual messages, and at last a temporary armistice, the want of which was equally felt by both armies, after an uninterrupted conflict of eight days, and being overcome with fatigue. In consequence, an Armistice was concluded on the 12th, by which hostilities are suspended for four weeks, and 14 days' notice to be given before breaking it; and the Austrian army has taken a retrograde position in Moravia and the adjoining districts of Bohemia, to enjoy some repose after the unheard-of toils of the last eight days."

It is reported, on the authority of private Letters from the Continent, that the Archduke Charles had retired from the command of the Austrian army, and that notice had been given of the *termination of the Armistice*.—Prince John of Lichtenstein was to succeed the Archduke Charles in the command of the army.

The Duke of Brunswick Oels, with 2000 of his followers, made good his retreat to the banks of the Weser, from whence they have been brought off, together with their gallant Leader, by the squadron under Lord G. Stuart.

The *Nuremberg Gazette* states, that the King of Prussia has sequestrated all the dominions and estates of the Duke of Brunswick Oels.

The *King* of Westphalia has issued proclamations, imposing heavy penalties on the manufacturers of fire-arms, &c. who may dispose of any gun, pistol, sword, &c. without *licence from the prefect of the district*, and registering such sale. No gunpowder can be manufactured or imported without special permission of the Minister of War, under the penalty of death; and no retailer can keep or sell any without licence of the prefect; such sale is not at any time, under any circumstances, to exceed two pounds weight.

HOLLAND.

Louis Buonaparte, *King* of Holland, was lately seized with a paralytic affection, which for some time deprived him of the use of his right hand and arm; he is, however, much recovered. *His Majesty* has made Commodore Bloys Von Treslong his first Adjutant and Vice-admiral, in the room of the late Admiral Hartsink.

The Hamburgh Papers take notice of our Expedition, and state, that as soon as news arrived of the landing in Walcheren, the Dutch troops left Amsterdam, Haerlem, and other places, for Leyden; and *French* troops were ordered to march towards the coast.

The official details from Lord Chatham and Sir R. Strachan, of the SURRENDER OF FLUSHING, are unavoidably deferred till our next.

The Grand Expedition appears to have created considerable alarm in Holland. Troops are said to be marching not only to Antwerp, but to Amsterdam, Rotterdam; and other parts of Holland, the Enemy conceiving that our objects are more extensive than the destruction of the fleet at Antwerp. The Dutch troops have been ordered back from Germany. Armed burghers are raising in every town, and camps are forming at Brugge, Putten, Capelle, and other places. The sluices of Bergen-op-Zoom have been opened, and it seems that the Dutch expect us to cross over from South Beveland to the road that leads from Bergen-op-Zoom to Antwerp. The fleet in the Scheldt is under the command of the French Admiral Missiessy, who is said to have been obliged to throw his heavy cannon overboard, in order to pass some difficult parts of the Scheldt, and to have stationed his squadron opposite Lillo.

Amsterdam, Aug. 10. The *King* has taken the command in chief of the Dutch army, as well as of the French troops. His head-quarters were established on the 8th at Rosembuhl, and still continue there. The whole army is assembled. It occupies a position between Bergen-op-Zoom and Antwerp, and the troops are in high spirits.

SPAIN.

The French left Gijon on the 25th of June, after being in it five days, during which time they committed the greatest excesses and cruelties. They marched to join the main body in Oviedo, which was threatened by the Spanish division of Gen. Ballasteros, who had defeated a division near that place, and had intercepted a great quantity of church plate, and other plunder, which they were dispatching into Biscay.

The siege of Gerona promises to rival that of Saragossa in proportion to its extent; the same enthusiasm prevails among the people, who had, at the date of the last advices, repulsed all the assaults of the Enemy.

An account from Spain gives the following as the strength of the Spanish armies: Generals—Cuesta, 66,000; Blake 44,700; Duke of Parque, 6,500; Romana, 20,000; Ballasteros, 10,000.—Total 147,200. Estimated regular force nearly completed: Estremadura, 9,000; Gallicia, 20,000; Catalonia, 10,000; Mancha 5,000.—Total 44,000.

Tarra-

Tarragona, July 7. Lord Collingwood yesterday sent advice to our Gen. Coupigny, that the English and Sicilian army had landed at Salerno, to the amount of 18,000 men.

Letters from Cadiz of the 2d inst. announce the arrival of the Marquis Wellesley. He landed in that city almost at the instant of the receipt of the dispatches announcing the victory of Talavera. His Excellency was received with demonstrations of joy. The horses were taken from his carriage, which was drawn to the house of Mr. Duff, the British Consul, amid the acclamations of the people.

The *Extraordinary Gazette* (inserted in p. 766) contains Sir A. Wellesley's Details of the BATTLE OF TALAVERA; the perusal of which, whatever may be the final issue of the contest in the Peninsula, will be read by every lover of his country, with mingled emotions of admiration and pride, as affording a decided proof of the unconquerable valour, discipline, and enthusiasm of the British Army.

Spanish Papers to the 11th are arrived. It appears that on the 2d inst. Marshals Soult and Ney marched to Placentia, with a view of getting in the rear of the British army in order to interrupt its supplies, and cut off its communication with Portugal. Sir A. Wellesley, on ascertaining the strength of this united force, judged it prudent to break up from Talavera, and fall back to Almarez and Ponte de Arcebispo; which judicious movement induced Soult to stop short of Placentia; whilst Marshal Victor, informed of the advance of Soult, and the consequent retrograde movement of the British army, stopped his retreat, and turned upon Talavera, which he occupied at the date of the last accounts. According to the last accounts, Sir A. Wellesley, having crossed the Tagus, was, with his gallant army, at Deleitosa; and if we may credit the Spanish account, no interruption to the advance of the allied armies will in future be experienced from the want of provisions, which was the cause of the British army not being able to follow up its victory of Talavera. The Portuguese army, under Gen. Beresford, had arrived at Ciudad Rodrigo, and was thus in the rear of Soult, which will also be menaced by the indefatigable Romana.

The *Seville Gazette* of the 3d inst. thus speaks of the English and Sir Arthur Wellesley.

"Never, never shall we forget the sacrifice which the generous English have made to restore our liberties. How horrible does the conduct of the French appear, compared with the valiant defenders of the independence of Europe! The instruments of the ambition of a Tyrant came to Spain to lay waste our fields, to exterminate the inhabitants, and to give us a Government and a King whom we abhor. But the brave Islanders flew to assist us in the sacred cause of Liberty or Death.—They offered us their battalions to join ours.—They sent us, unasked, pecuniary succours and military supplies, in the midst of their own and our great struggle.—It was sufficient for Spain to raise the standard of Freedom, to make England her friend.—Glory to the English people.—Eternal honour to the celebrated General who humbled the French eagles at Vimiera, and led his valiant soldiers to support the Spanish Patriots on the Banks of the Tagus!—Sir A. Wellesley will be esteemed to the end of time, as one of the principal benefactors of the Spanish nation; and his name will never be spoken of but with respect and admiration by all good men.

FRANCE.

Buonaparte has issued orders to the French Bishops to offer up thanksgivings for the victories of Enzerdorf and Wagram; in these orders he makes use of the following extraordinary language:—"Though our Lord Jesus Christ sprang from the blood of David, he sought no worldly empire: on the contrary, he required that in concerns of this life men should obey Cæsar. His great object was the deliverance and salvation of souls. We, the inheritors of Cæsar's power, are firmly resolved to maintain the independence of our throne, and the inviolability of our rights.—We shall persevere in the great work of the restoration of the worship of God; we shall communicate to its Ministers that respectability which we alone can give them; we shall listen to their voice in all that concerns spiritual matters and affairs of conscience. We shall not be drawn aside from the great end which we strive to attain, and in which we have hitherto succeeded in part—the restoration of the altars of our divine worship; nor suffer ourselves to be persuaded, that these principles (as Greeks, English, Protestants, and Calvinists affirm) are inconsistent with the independence of Thrones and Nations. God has enlightened us enough to remove such errors far from us. Our subjects entertain no such fear."

The French Government has lately exhibited a glaring proof of its total disregard to truth and candour, even in matters most exposed to detection, viz. State Papers. The Speech of his Majesty, on the prorogation of Parliament, was translated and inserted in a late *Moniteur*; but the third section of the Speech

Speech was falsified throughout; and one of its paragraphs, beginning with the words "The atrocious," &c. and ending with "safety and independence," entirely omitted. In the sentence which follows, instead of the Parliament being congratulated on the success which had recently crowned the arms of the Emperor of Austria under the able conduct of the Archduke Charles, a passage is interpolated, for the purpose of maintaining Buonaparte's *invincibility*: it runs thus—"for we have to struggle against an Enemy of an active genius, with whom every thing prospers, and all of whose designs, even the most incredible, never fail to be accomplished."

ITALY.

Rome, July 10. The *Journal of the Capital* contains a variety of Decrees of the new Government. One of these abolishes the Tribunal of the Inquisition, and all the establishments attached to it. The archives and papers belonging to these several jurisdictions are put under seal, and consigned to the depôt of the archives; an inventory of them being made. —By another Decree, a great number of especial Tribunals are also abolished, as well as every temporal jurisdiction hitherto possessed by the Clergy, secular or regular. All clerical privileges are annulled.—The right of asylum remains no longer; in consequence, the authors or accomplices of crimes will no longer be sheltered from the vengeance of the law. —A new establishment is made of Justices of the Peace, &c. all of whom are nominated by the Emperor.—By a third Decree, a Committee is appointed for the preservation of all the antient and modern monuments of Rome, and the Roman States. This Committee is particularly charged to take precautions for preserving the cupola of St. Peter from lightning; and the paintings of Raphael, which are on the *loggi* of the Vatican, from injuries arising from the air. This Committee consists of Martorelli, Director of the Imperial Archives; Marini, Director of the Library of the Vatican; Caneva and Camuccini.

Italy, July 15. Yesterday the Pope passed through Pisa on his way from Florence to Avignon in France; he proceeded under a military escort, without any public ceremony.

Excommunication of Buonaparte.

PIUS VII. PONTIFF.

By the authority of God Almighty, and of St. Paul and St. Peter, we declare you, and all your co-operators in the act of violence which you are executing, to have incurred the same Excommunication, which we in our Apostolic letters, contemporaneously affixed in the usual places of this city, declare all those to have incurred, who, on the violent invasion of this city on the 2d of February of last year, were guilty of the acts of violence against which we have protested, as well really in so many declarations, that by our order have been issued by our successive Secretaries of State, as also in two Consistorial Collocations of the 16th of March, and the 11th July, 1808; in common with all their agents, abettors, advisers, and whoever else has been accessary to, or himself been engaged in, the execution of those attempts. Given at Rome, Santa Maria Maggiore, June 10th, in the Tenth Year of our Pontificate.

(Loc Signi) Pius Papa Septimus.

Prefixed to the above curious paper is a *Protest* against Buonaparte; declaring the new and violent spoliation of the papal dominions null and void. It contains the following passage.—"We reject with the firmest resolution any allowance which the Emperor of the French may intend to assign to us, and to the individuals composing our College. We should all cover ourselves with ignominy in the face of the Church, if we suffered our subsistence to depend on the power of him who usurps her authority."

It is doubtful, however, if both the preceding documents are not to be considered as forgeries.

SWEDEN.

Accounts from Stockholm of the 18th ult. state, that Count Stedinck had received his passports, and had set off for Petersburg, by way of Abo, to conclude the pending Peace between Russia and Sweden. The present King (Charles XIII.) had recommended to the Diet, the Danish Prince Christian Augustenburg, of Sleswick Holstein, as his successor, with the present title of Prince Royal of Sweden. The States of the Peasantry have acceded to the King's recommendation, and the other members of the Diet are expected to do the same.

THE TRIAL OF ADMIRAL LORD GAMBIER.

Portsmouth, July 26. The trial of Adm. Lord Gambier came on this day. The Court Martial assembled about 11 o'clock, when the order for summoning the court, signed by the Lords of the Admiralty, was read by the Judge Advocate. The order states, that Lord Gambier had, by his letter of May 30th, requested his conduct to be enquired into during his command of the fleet in Basque Roads. That it appears that on the 19th of April, the Enemy's ships being on shore, and the signal

signal having been made that they could be destroyed, the said Lord Gambier did, for a considerable time, neglect or delay taking effectual means for their destruction. The instructions of the Admiralty to Lord Gambier, and various other documents, were afterwards read, and the Court proceeded to the examination of witnesses, viz.:—W. Stokes, master of the Caledonia; Lieut. Hawkins of ditto; Mr. Raven, master of the Cæsar; and Mr. Thompson, master of the Beagle. Lord Cochrane was next examined. He stated, with the production of a number of charts, &c. that he had not only made signals of there being sufficient depth of water and anchorage to enable Lord Gambier to send in ships of the line to destroy the whole of the Enemy's fleet that had taken shelter in the Isle of Aix, but that he had also written to the Admiral to that effect; in proof of this his Lordship produced two letters in substance as follows:

"*Caledonia, April* 13.

"My dear Lord, You have done your part so admirably, that I will not suffer you to tarnish it, by attempting impossibilities. You must therefore join me, as soon as you can, with the bomb, &c. as I wish to have some information from you before I close my dispatches.

"GAMBIER.

"P. S. I have ordered three brigs and two bombs to join you in the attempt; but I don't think it will succeed. You must come to me in the turn of the tide, as I want to send you to England as soon as possible."

To which Lord Cochrane replied.

"My Lord, *Imperieuse, April* 13.

"I have just received your Lordship's letter: We can destroy the Enemy's ships on shore, of which I hope you will approve.

"COCHRANE."

Lord Cochrane's testimony upon the whole went to maintain that there was a safe anchorage for six of our ships of the line; and had only two been ordered to the assistance of the frigates, &c. at the time required by signal, &c. his Lordship was of opinion that seven sail, including a three-decker, of the Enemy's ships might have been destroyed.

The Hon. Admiral *Stopford* being called to give evidence, declared that he did not think that while the fleet lay in Basque Roads, there was any delay or deficiency on the part of the Commander in Chief, in executing the service entrusted to him. Never understood that the Imperieuse had made signal that two sail of the line would be sufficient to destroy the Enemy. Had himself recalled the Cæsar, Theseus, and Valiant, from Aix Roads, in consequence of the imminent danger of the anchorage, as well as the strength of the batteries. The Cæsar was once aground, and all the vessels were within range both of shot and shells.—Thus far is nearly the outline of the two first days of the trial.

On the third day Admiral *Stopford* farther stated to the Court, that he would not have risked the fleet in Aix Roads, as the broadsides of the Enemy commanded the passage, and the vessels would have been crippled in going in, and would not have afterwards been able to work out. The fire from the Isle of Aix was uninterrupted.

Mr. *Sparling*, master of the Imperieuse, confirmed Lord Cochrane's evidence in the most material parts; and stated that he had himself, previous to the attack, ascertained that there was safe anchorage for three or four sail of the line.

Captain *Wolfe*, of the Aigle, being called, deposed that he did not know, at the time of attack, that there was sufficient anchorage for six sail of the line—thought that, if the ships had remained at the first anchorage without removing to the second, they would have been destroyed by the shot and shells which fell from the batteries. Was of opinion that the Commander in Chief had neglected nothing which could insure success to the enterprize.

Captain *Rodd* confirmed the evidence of the preceding witness; after which, the President acquainted Lord Gambier, that the evidence for the prosecution was closed.

On the fifth day Lord Gambier entered upon a very masterly defence, of which we have room only for the following extract.

After a minute examination of the charge in all its details, and a review of the evidence, as well as of the whole of his conduct in Basque Roads, Lord Gambier drew the following deductions:—"First, That, during the whole of this service, the most unwearied attention was paid by me to its main object, the destruction of the Enemy's fleet. Secondly, That in no part of the service was more zeal and exertion shewn, than during the whole of the 12th of April, when I had necessarily in view two objects—the destruction of the Enemy's fleet, and also the preservation of that under my command: for the extreme difficulties in approaching an Enemy, closely surrounded by shoals, and strongly defended by batteries, rendered caution in my proceeding peculiarly necessary. Thirdly, That 3 out of the 7 of the Enemy's ships aground on the Palles were, from their first being on shore, totally

totally out of the reach of the guns of any ships of the fleet that might have been sent in; and that at no time whatever, either sooner or later, could they have been attacked. Fourthly, That the other 4 of the 11 ships of which the Enemy's fleet consisted, were never in a situation to be assailed after the fire-ships had failed in their main object." "These are the points on which I rest my justification, trusting, that it will appear to the Court, upon their review of my whole case, that I did take the most effectual measures for destroying the Enemy's fleet; that neither neglect nor unnecessary delay did take place in the execution of this service; and, on the contrary, it was owing to the time chosen by me for sending a force in to make the attack, that the service was accomplished with so very inconsiderable a loss. Had I pursued any of the measures deemed practicable and proper in the judgment of Lord Cochrane, I am firmly persuaded the success attending this achievement would have proved more dearly bought than any yet recorded in our naval annals, and, far from accomplishing the hopes of my country, or the expectations of the Admiralty, must have disappointed both. If such, too, were the foundation of his Lordship's prospects, it is just they should vanish before the superior considerations attending a service involving the naval character, and most important interests of the nation.

The following witnesses were then called in support of the defence:—Mr. E. Fairfax, Master of the Fleet; Mr. Stokes, Capt. Bligh, &c. &c. They deposed generally that there was no anchorage near the Buoyart shoal—that had four sail of the line gone into Aix Roads when the signal was made, they would have been exposed to inevitable destruction—and that no effort was left untried by the Commander in Chief to insure the destruction of the Enemy's fleet.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth days were employed in examining witnesses.—At the request of Lord Gambier, Admiral Stopford, Lieut. Hawkins, Sir H. Neale, Captains Hardyman, Seymour, Newcome, and Kerr, were examined, and supported the Hon. Admiral's statement. The Court, for its own satisfaction, afterwards called Captains Wolfe and Malcolm.

Captains Kerr, Malcolm, Burkhill, Bell, and Newman, were examined by the Court, and their testimony was in direct contradiction to that of Lord Cochrane; while the evidence of Capt. Broughton, of the Amelia, tended, though but partially, to support the charges.

On the ninth and last day, by direction of the Court the Judge Advocate read the Sentence:—"That the Court having duly deliberated on the evidence in support of the Charge exhibited against Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, and having also minutely weighed the evidence adduced by his Lordship in his Defence, have determined that the Charge—'That Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Gambier on the 12th day of April, the enemy's ships being then on shore, and the signal having been made that they could be destroyed, did for a considerable time neglect or delay taking effectual measures for destroying them,' has NOT been proved against the said Admiral Lord Gambier; but that his Lordship's conduct on that occasion, as well as his general conduct and proceedings as Commander in Chief of the Channel Fleet employed in Basque Roads, between the 17th day of March and the 29th day of April, 1809, was marked by zeal, judgment, ability, and an anxious attention to the welfare of His Majesty's Service; and therefore do adjudge him to be Most Honourably Acquitted; and he is hereby most honourably acquitted accordingly." The President then complimented Lord Gambier on his acquittal, and returned him his sword.

Country News.

July 18. A shocking murder was committed on the road leading from the village of Pepper, *New Forest*, Hants, to Goring, by two fellows, on the body of a smuggler, who was conveying some property in a tilted cart, in company with a little girl, his daughter. The ruffians demanded the man's money, but having a quantity of guineas about him to convey to Portsmouth, he refused compliance with the robbers' request, when they beat him with bludgeons until he was deprived of life, and got at his property, leaving the girl bound in the cart, and after taking off the horses and turning them loose on the Common, they decamped.

July 26. This night, as a Bath coach was travelling near *Colnbrook*, the leaders took fright at the lightning, and became unmanageable; the consequence was, the animals started off at full speed, and the vehicle was upset, and literally shattered in pieces. Nine persons were seriously hurt, and a female passenger died of her bruises, on being conveyed to Hounslow.—About two miles from the same spot a poor man was killed in a lane by a cart turning over, the animal also having plunged out of the road.—About 8 o'clock the same night, the neighbourhood of *St. Alban's* was visited by a thunder-storm, which continued

tinued a considerable time, attended by rain, which fell in such torrents that the roads were quite inundated, and wood palings were thrown down, and other wood-work floated in the stream, which rendered the highways almost impassable; the atmosphere appeared like a sheet of fire, the air was impregnated with sulphur, and the lightning made such a hissing noise, and the whole presented a scene so frightful, that the horses on the road would not proceed. —This very severe tempest proved fatal to the cattle in the county of *Norfolk*. At *Bradenham* and *Shipdham*, a bullock and two cows were killed; and at Shenks Mill a cow, the property of Mr. Chephin, in the wildness of anxiety for the safety of her calf, which had strayed some distance, rushed into the mill-stream, and was followed by 19 bullocks. The rain falling in torrents, the banks were soon overflown so considerably, that all efforts to rescue them became fruitless, and the whole were drowned.

July 27. At *Boston*, this night, was experienced a most alarming tempest; it began at about half past 9, and was not over till nearly 11. During great part of that interval the rain descended in torrents, and the thunder and lightning were of the most awful kind. About 10, four houses were struck by fire-balls; a window of one of the houses was driven in, the bed-clothes were torn off a bed, and a cat was killed.—At *Kirton*, near Boston, a mare and foal were killed by lightning; and a small house on the bank of the Forty-foot Navigation was destroyed by it.

July 29. This morning, near *Northampton*, Pickford's waggon getting foul of Peache's coach, the waggoner in endeavouring to prevent the accident, was unfortunately crushed to death between the waggon and the coach.

Aug. 7. This evening, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Shavely, at Ramsden-hall, near *Colchester*, occasioned by the carelessness of a servant setting fire to some straw in a hen-roost whilst catching poultry. A large barn and a quantity of corn in sacks, ready for market, were consumed: the damage is estimated at more than 700*l*.

Aug. 7. An unfortunate accident happened at the gunpowder mills lately erected in Casawes Wood, near *Penrhyn*. A carpenter was directed to make an alteration in the machine that works the sieves, and the man who had the care of the house was preparing to remove all the powder under process, but was prevailed on to let it remain, upon an assurance from the carpenter that he should only use a wooden mallet. Soon after, however, the neighbourhood was alarmed by an explosion, and the manager of the works approaching the spot, found the carpenter and the other workman, with two women, blown about 20 yards from the ruin, and dreadfully wounded. The man and one woman survived only a few hours; the other woman languished till next morning.

Aug. 10. During the late thunder-storm, a labourer, of *Maidwell*, in Northamptonshire, who had imprudently taken shelter under a tree, while in the act of calling to two of his companions to join him, was instantaneously struck dead by the lightning. On the above evening, a sheep belonging to Mr. H. Bray, butcher, of *Coventry*, was killed by the lightning, while taking refuge under a tree. A cow was also killed at *Fillongley*, the property of a poor industrious man.—Mr. Johnstone, of *Idlicote*, had five sheep killed, while standing under a tree.—At *Chippenham*, Cambridgeshire, a tower windmill, the property of Mr. Thos. Chapman, was struck by lightning on the middle bolt of the sail, and shivered into 2460 pieces, which were picked up and told from the sail. It came down at one corner, split the brick-work, and shivered a piece of the door. A few ounces of lamp black that were in the mill were scattered about, and the paper which contained it scorched, but no damage was done to the inside of the mill.

Aug. 14. The assizes for the county of *Somerset* commenced this day, when Capt. John Davison, of the Royal Marines, was found guilty of stealing a piece of muslin of the value of 30s. the property of James Bunter, mercer, of Taunton. He is to be transported for seven years.

Domestic Occurrences.

Monday, July 24.

This morning as Thomas Hyslop, a labourer in the West India Docks, was working in the hold of a ship, one of his legs was jammed between two casks, and broke.—He was taken to the London Hospital, where he had been but a few hours, before his child, about three years of age, was brought in, almost burnt to death, having been left in a room by itself where there was a fire. They are both in a very dangerous state.

Wednesday, July 26.

A poor labourer, of the name of Furniss, was struck blind by lightning, in the King's-road, Chelsea, whilst going home with his two children.—A house belonging to Mr. Fann, in Poland-street, was also set on fire. It originated in the second floor back room, where two children

children were asleep, but fortunately it was discovered in time to save the children, and to subdue the flames, after destroying the room.—The lightning entered a bedchamber in a small house at Clapham, and set the curtains in a blaze. Before a boy, who slept in the bed, could escape, he was badly scorched. The furniture and other articles in the apartment were destroyed.

Sunday, July 30.

This night two hackney coachmen passing along the lower side of Leicester-square, ran a race with their coaches, and after overturning a chaise at the end of Oxendon-street, one of the coaches was run with such fury against a post, that a pannel was broken, and the coach was overturned. A Mrs. Smith and a youth who were passengers, were conveyed senseless to the hospital, and the coachman had his arm broken. The other coach was stopped in the Haymarket, and the coachman, who was inebriated, was secured.

Wednesday, August 2.

This day was baptized the son and heir of Robert Heathcote, esq. at his house in York-street, Portman-square, by the name of George Augustus Frederick. The baptismal office was performed by the Rev. Doctor Tate, formerly the private tutor to Mr. Heathcote. The Sponsors were His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. After the ceremony, a splendid dinner was served, at which were present His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Devonshire and Argyle, the Earl of Guilford, Lord Erskine, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Doctor Moseley, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Latouche, the two Ladies Heathcote, Mr. and Mrs. Heathcote, &c. The illustrious Sponsor was in great health and spirits, and contributed, with his ample quota of wit, to the mirth and brilliancy of the evening.

Thursday, August 10.

During the storm, this evening, the sailors on board a Grecian vessel, lying near Hermitage-stairs, became so extremely terrified by the thunder and lightning, that they one and all quitted the deck, betook themselves to prayers, and remained in the utmost trepidation between decks some hours. By this time the tide had gone down considerably, and the ship lay nearly on her side, sustained only by the rope by which she was moored; and this, either breaking, or being cut by some malicious person, occasioned the ship to fall over, which broke her timbers, and she received such damage that it is estimated that the cost to set her to rights will exceed 600*l.*

GENT. MAG. *August*, 1809.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

MR. COLMAN'S COMPANY,
AT HIS THEATRE IN THE HAY-MARKET.

August 1. The Soldier's Daughter—*The Vintagers.*
2. The Foundling of the Forest—Ditto.
3. Three Weeks after Marriage—The Vintagers—Killing No Murder.
4. The Foundling of the Forest—The Vintagers.
5. Matrimony—The Vintagers—Killing No Murder.
7. The Iron Chest—Killing No Murder.
8. Love Laughs at Locksmiths—The Vintagers—Animal Magnetism.
9. Seeing is Believing—The Foundling of the Forest—Is He a Prince?
10. The Hunter of the Alps—Tekeli—Killing No Murder.
11. The Foundling of the Forest—Tekeli.
12. Sylvester Daggerwood—The Africans—High Life Below Stairs.
14. The Iron Chest—High Life Below Stairs.
15. The Hunter of the Alps—The Vintagers—Plot and Counterplot.
16. The Merchant of Venice—De La Pe[rouse.
17. The Mountaineers—The Waterman—The Hunter of the Alps. [No Murder.
18. Tekeli—High Life Below Stairs—Killing
19. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—Is He a Prince? [Killing No Murder.
21. The Rivals—Dr. Last's Examination—
22. The Merchant of Venice—Yes or No?
23. The Young Quaker—The Mayor of Garrat—Killing No Murder.
24. The Foundling of the Forest—The Ghost—
25. Pizarro—Tom Thumb. [The Critick.
26. Tekeli—High Life Below Stairs—Killing No Murder.
28. The Point of Honour—Ditto—Ditto.
29. The Young Quaker—Yes or No?
30. The School for Scandal—The Mayor of Garrat—Killing No Murder.
31. The Foundling of the Forest—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.

LYCEUM THEATRE, IN THE STRAND,
FOR ENGLISH OPERAS AND BALLETS ONLY.

Aug. 1. The Russian Impostor—The Nabob.
2, 3. Ditto—Ditto.
4. Ditto—*Knapschou; or, The Forest Fiend!*
5. Ditto—Ditto.
7, 8, 9, 10. The Duenna—Ditto.
11. The Russian Impostor—Ditto.
12. The Nabob—Poor Vulcan—Ditto.
14. Up All Night—Knapschou.
15, 16, 17, 18. Ditto—Ditto.
19. Up All Night—The Nabob.
21. Knapschou—Ditto—Ditto.
22. Up All Night—The Nabob.
23. Ditto—Knapschou.
24. Ditto—The Nabob.
25. Up All Night—Knapschou.
26. Knapschou—Poor Vulcan—The Nabob.
28. *Safe and Sound*—The Nabob.
29. Ditto—Ditto.
30. Love in a Tub—Ditto—Ditto.
31. Safe and Sound—*A Grand Musical Cento*—A Grand Ballet.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, July 1. RIGHT Hon. Granville Levison Gower (commonly called Lord Granville Levison Gower) appointed his Majesty's Secretary at War, *vice* Pulteney, resigned.

Whitehall, July 11. Right Hon. Dudley Baron Harrowby, and Right Hon. John Baron Teignmouth, appointed Commissioners for the Management of the Affairs of India; the former *vice* Dundas-Saunders (President), the latter *vice* Johnstone.

Whitehall, July 15. Right Hon. Robert Dundas, added to the Commissioners for the Management of the Affairs of India.—Benjamin Sydenham, esq. appointed a Commissioner for managing his Majesty's Revenue of Excise, *vice* Jackson.

Whitehall, July 18. Right Hon. Dudley Baron Harrowby, created Viscount Sandon, of Sandon, co. Stafford, and Earl of Harrowby, co. Lincoln.

Whitehall, July 21. George Kekewich, esq. appointed Advocate-general, and William-David Jennings, esq. Procurator-general, at his Majesty's Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

Carlton-house, Aug. 8. Rev. Houlton Hartwell, of New College, Oxford, M. A. appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Whitehall, Aug. 12. Right Rev. Henry-William Majendie, Bishop of Chester, recommended, by *Congé d'Elire*, to be elected Bishop of Bangor, *vice* Bp. Randolph, translated to the See of London.

Whitehall, Aug. 26. Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. and Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's Forces, created Baron Douro of Wellesley, co. Somerset, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera, and of Wellington, in the said county.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

EARL GREY, elected a governor of the Charter-house, *vice* Bishop Porteus, deceased.

Rev. Dr. William Ritchie, one of the ministers of the High Church, appointed professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, *vice* Hunter, dec.

Rev. R. Morris, M.A. rector of Britford, to be official to the Dean of Salisbury.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Bartlam, M. A. vice-provost and fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, and vicar of Wiston, Suffolk, to the dignity of precentor of Exeter cathedral, void by the promotion of the Rev. George Gordon, B. D. to the deanry of Exeter, and also to that of prebendary and canon-residentiary of the same cathedral, void by the promotion of the Rev. Charles Talbot, B. D. to the deanry of Salisbury.

Rev. Rt. Holdsworth, Brisham V. Devon.

Rev. Thomas Image, rector of Whepstead, Suffolk, Stanningfield R. in the same county, *vice* Barnwell, dec.

Rev. John Buckland, B. D. St. George the Martyr R. Southwark; and Rev. Francis Howes, M. A. Wickham near Twayte V. Suffolk; both *vice* Brand, dec.

Rev. Michael Mackereth, Ellerburn V. co. York, *vice* Gilby, resigned.

Rev. Francis Montgomery, Harlestone R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Benjamin Pope, M. A. Caversham V. co. Oxford.

Rev. Charles Wrag Haddesley, B. A. vicar of Holton-le-Clay, co. Lincoln, Linton R. co. York.

Rev. Thomas Penrose, LL. B. Hampsted-Marshall R. Berks.

Rev. Brian Beauchamp, Cove chapel, Tiverton, Devon.

Rev. Edward Smyth, son of Sir Wm. S. bart. Camberwell R. Surrey, *vice* Sandby.

Rev. George Sandby, M.A. Earsham R. Norfolk, *vice* Franklin, dec.

Rev. Peter Williams, D.D. to a prebend in Bangor cathedral, *vice* Jones, dec.; and Rev. John Jones, to the archdeaconry of Merioneth, *vice* Williams, resigned.

Rev. R. Warner, curate of St. James's, at Bath, Great Chatfield R. Wilts, *vice* Glynn, dec.

Rev. George Barnes, St. Mary Major R. Exeter, *vice* Kitson, dec.

Rev. George Tucker, LL. D. Uplime R. Devon, *vice* Vere, dec.

Rev. William Prosser, officiating minister of English-Bicknor, co. Gloucester, Longunnider R. Brecon, *vice* Lucas, dec.

Rev. Kyrle Emle Money, B. A. Much-Marcle R. and Yatton chapelry, co. Hereford; and Rev. John Duncomb, M. A. F. S. A. and vicar of Tortington, Sussex, Abbey-Dore R. in the same county; all *vice* Roberts, dec.

Rev. William Chapman, St. John V. at Margate, in Kent, *vice* Harrison, dec.

Rev. Thomas Hughes, B. A. Kilken V. co. Flint, *vice* Williams, resigned.

Rev. John Bradshaw, B.D. Brandesburton R. co. York, *vice* Shepherd, dec.

Rev. H. Y. Smythies, B.D. Stanground with Farcet V. co. Huntingdon, *vice* Devie, dec.

Rev. W. H. Holland, M.A. elected a vicar-choral of Chichester cathedral, and presented to Burpham V. Sussex, both *vice* Newman, dec.

Rev. T. Waddington, D. D. prebendary of Ely, Hodgeset R. Suffolk, *vice* Steggall, dec.

Rev. Robert Clifton, B. A. Brockthorp V. co. Gloucester, *vice* Evans, resigned.

Rev. Henry Fellowes, M. A. Gwynnest V. Cornwall, *vice* Hitchins, dec.

Rev. Peter Hawker, rector of Odcombe, Kent, Woodchester R. co. Gloucester, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Samuel Davies, M. A. Llanedi R. in Caermarthenshire, *vice* Lloyd, dec.

Rev. Mr. Foster, Marton cum Grafham V. co. York.

Rev. James Carpenter, M.A. Burmarsh R. in Kent.

Rev. John Lukin, M. A. Combe St. Nicholas V. co. Somerset, *vice* Purcell, dec.

Rev. Francis Simpson, B. D. rector of Tarrant-Gunville, in Dorsetshire, to be a prebendary of Bristol, *vice* Bulkeley, dec.

Rev. Thomas Horncastle Marshall, M. A. Pontefract V. co. York, *vice* Heron, dec.

Rev. Edward Outram, D. D. public orator of Cambridge, to the archdeaconry of Derby, and prebend of Uffton, in Lichfield cathedral, *vice* Falconer, dec.

Rev. G. D. Kent, M. A. vicar of St. Martin's, Lincoln, Scothorne V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Durance, dec.

Rev. Henry Bathurst, LL.B. North Creak R. Norfolk, *vice* Poyntz, dec.; and Rev. Cha. Millard, M.A. to be chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, *vice* Bathurst, resigned.

Rev. John Foster, Drypool V. near Hull, Yorkshire, *vice* Collings, dec.

Rev. Thomas Wickham, Yatton V. co. Somerset, and West Knoyle curacy, Wilts, *vice* Hawes, dec.

Rev. Matthew Raine, D.D. master of the Charter-house-school, elected preacher to the Society of Gray's-inn, *vice* the Bishop of Rochester, resigned.

Rev. John Forbes, D. D. vicar of Kirtlington, co. Oxford, South Warmborough R. Hants, *vice* Duncan, dec.

Rev. Charles Kipling, curate of Newport-Pagnel, Stony-Stratford R. in Buckinghamshire, *vice* Strutt, resigned.

Rev. Samuel Pitt Stockford, M. A. Coln St. Denis R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Robert Gutch, M. A. Segrave R. co. Leicester, *vice* Ingram, dec.

Rev. John Natt, B. D. St. Giles's V. in Oxford, *vice* Free, resigned.

Rev. William Hanbury, M.A. St. Ebbe's R. in Oxford, *vice* Richards, dec.; and Great Harborough R. co. Warwick.

Rev. Robert Walpole, M. A. to the two moieties of Itteringham with Mannington annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. N. A. Baldwyn, Leyland V. Lancashire, with the chapelries of Newchurch and Crosby, in the same county.

Rev. Thomas Coker Adams, Ansty V. and Shilton perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, *vice* Nason, dec.; and Saxulby R. co. Leicester, *vice* Beresford, resigned.

Rev. Adam Baynes, Adstock R. in Buckinghamshire.

Rev. J. Baines, rector of Cainham, Weston R. Salop, *vice* Colt, dec.

Rev. Francis Ellis, M. A. vicar of Long Compton, co. Warwick, Shalston R. Bucks.

Rev. John Cabbell, Loppit V. Devon.

Rev. George Trevelyan, to be a canon-residentiary of Wells cathedral, *vice* Bencowe, dec.

Rev. J. J. Brasier, LL.B. Whitmore R. co. Stafford, *vice* Mainwaring, dec.

Rev. Tho. Talbot, Horsford V. and Horsham St. Faith's perpetual curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. Richard Polwhele, S.C.L. Anthony V. Cornwall, *vice* Reynell, dec.

Rev. Mr. Lewthwaite, Addle V. near Leeds, Yorkshire, *vice* Nicholson, dec.

Rev. Frodsham Hodson, B. D. rector of St. Mary's, Stratford-le-Bow, elected principal of Brazenose college, Oxford.

Rev. J. Cockle, B.D. Blyton V. Lincolnsh.

Rev. D. Harris, M.A. Meline R. in South Wales, *vice* Bowen, dec.

Rev. Tufton Charles Scott, LL.D. Monckton V. Kent, with the chapelries of Birchington and Wode, *vice* Pratt, dec.

Rev. James Foote, to the church and parish of Logie Port, in the presbytery of Brechin, and county of Forfar, *vice* Rev. Alexander Peter, translated to Dundee.—Rev. Adam Laidlaw, to the church and parish of Southdean, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and county of Roxburgh, *vice* William Scott, dec.—Rev. John Russell, to the church and parish of Muthill, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and county of Perth, *vice* John Scott, dec.

Rev. Edward Anderson, B. A. to a minor-canonry of Carlisle cathedral, *vice* Farrer, dec.

Rev. Charles Dayman, M. A. Poundstock V. Cornwall, *vice* Penrose, dec.

Rev. John Oliver, Egloskerry and Tremain perpetual curacies, Cornwall, *vice* John Oliver, dec.

Rev. E. Bellman, Helmingham R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Daniel Davies, B.D. vicar of Martletwy, co. Pembroke, Bayvil with Moylgrove living, in the same county.

Rev. Craven Ord, B. A. St. Mary-le-Wigford V. in Lincoln.

Rev. John Parker, M.A. Cold Norton V. Essex, *vice* Stone, deprived thereof.

Rev. Wilfrid Clarke, M.A. to be preacher at the Charter-house, *vice* Lloyd, dec.; and Rev. Charles-Richard Pritchett, B.A. to be reader there, *vice* Clarke.

Rev. R. Williams, Llanrhyddlad R. in Anglesea, N. Wales, *vice* W. Williams, dec.

Rev. William Williams, perpetual curate of Llantaethreth, Llangelynin R. in Merionethshire, *vice* R. Williams, resigned.

Rev. Anthony Lister, M.A. vicar of Gargrave, Tatham R. in Lincolnshire.

Rev. W. Hockin, jun. Felack R. Cornwall.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. John Kirk, M. A. vicar of Scarborough, co. York, to hold Thwing R. in the same county.

Rev. Thomas Shuttleworth Grimshaw, M.A. to hold Burton R. co. Northampton, with Biddenham V. co. Bedford.

MAJOR-

MAJOR-GENERAL M'KENZIE, &c. &c.

Major-general John Randoll M'Kenzie, who so gloriously fell in the battle of Talavera, was the representative of a very ancient family, whose patrimonial estate (Suddie) lies in that part of the county of Ross called the Black Isle. He fell in or about his 47th year. He began his military career in the Marines, under the immediate eye of his uncle General M'Kenzie, of that most honourable corps; and for some time previous to 1794, did the duty of Adjutant to the Chatham Division. Upon the death of his uncle, by which he succeeded to some personal fortune, he relinquished the Marines, perhaps from an ambition to get forward in his profession more rapidly than that service admits of. In the spring of 1794 he became Major of the 2d Battalion of 78th Foot, raised by the present Lord Seaforth. In the latter end of that year, or early in 1795, both Battalions of the 78th were consolidated; by which measure this gallant officer became attached to the 1st Battalion, and, with the officers and men from the 2d, joined the 1st Battalion at the Cape, from whence they proceeded to India 1200 strong, where the Regiment served with distinction under the present Lieutenant-general (then Colonel) M'Kenzie Frazer. With this corps the gallant Major-general served many years in India, and latterly commanded the Regiment. He returned to Europe in 1801-2, sincerely regretted by his Regiment and all who knew him; and if his service in the East was not marked by any brilliant professional event, it was because the situation of that country, during his stay in it, did not call for any active exertion. Promoted to the rank of Colonel soon after he came home, on the breaking out of the present war in 1803, he was placed on the Northern Staff as a Brigadier; thereafter he was made governor and commandant of Alderney, and soon thereafter replaced on the Northern Staff as Major-general; in which situation he was, when, on his own solicitation, no doubt, he was removed to the command of a brigade in Portugal in 1808. He was in Parliament four years, first for the Sutherland district of boroughs, and latterly for the shire of Sutherland, in the room of Mr. William Dundas. In 1804 he superintended the levy, and in 1805 the discipline, of that gallant but ill-fated *second* 2d Battalion of the 78th, which, when but recruits in fact, beat the chosen troops of France on the plains of Maida, but were afterwards annihilated with their gallant young leader, Lieutenant-colonel M'Leod, in the last Egyptian Expedition. He was a zealous, steady, cool, soldier; a mild and most friendly man. The Service loses in him a most excellent officer; his friends an estimable and amiable man. The 78th adored him, and will long lament him. His estate called Suddie devolves to an only sister, Mrs. Potts, a widow lady, without children.

Col. Alex. Gordon, of the 85d Regiment, who fell so nobly at the battle of Talavera, was wounded in the neck by a musket-ball, charging the Enemy at the head of his Regiment; and when carrying off the field, a shell fell on him and killed him instantaneously. Colonel Gordon was very severely wounded in Holland, under the Marquis of Huntly, in whose Regiment he was at that time a Captain. He served in the same Regiment in Egypt, and was subsequently appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Earl of Hardwicke, during his Viceroyship in Ireland. He was son to the late Lord Rockville, and the Countess of Dumfries, and brother to Wm. Gordon, Member for Worcester, one of the partners of the respectable house of Gordon and Murphy, in London. Colonel Gordon was scarcely more than 33 years old.

Lieut.-colonel John Ross, who gloriously fell at the head of the Grenadier Company of the 2d (or Coldstream) Regiment of Guards in the memorable battle of Talavera in Spain, was an officer of the most promising talents, and excellent character. His death is universally lamented by all his brother officers, and by numerous friends. He was fourth son of the late Vice-admiral Sir John Lockhart-Ross, of Balnagown, bart. famed for his exploits while Captain of the Tartar frigate.

Captain Walker, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, and Captain Beckett, Brigade-Major in the Coldstream Guards, killed in the battle of Talavera, were both natives of Leeds. The former was the fourth son of William Walker, esq. of Killingbeck-hall, and the latter was one of the sons of John Beckett, esq. of Meanwood, an Alderman of Leeds.

Captain Fordyce, Deputy-adjutant-general, who was also killed in the battle of Talavera, was a son of the late John Fordyce, esq. of Ayton.

The Hon. Edward Methuen Irby, aged 22, likewise slain in the said battle, was the sixth son of Lord Boston, and an ensign in the 3d Regiment of Guards. In him his afflicted parents have lost a most amiable and affectionate son, and the service a most zealous and promising officer, deservedly lamented by all who knew him.

P. 177. The Marquis De Romana has caused a very splendid monument to be erected to the memory of Sir John Moore, in a conspicuous situation, to which the remains of the lamented Hero have been removed from the obscure place where they were deposited in the fortress of Corunna. The following is a translation of the inscription placed on the monument:

"To

"To the Glory
of the English General MOORE,
and his valiant Countrymen,
the Gratitude of Spain."

And on the other side:

"In Memory of the Action of
16 January 1809."

It appears, from this proceeding, that the boasted magnanimity of Marshal Ney and his Officers, in erecting a monument to the departed worth of a Hero who was their enemy, was altogether without foundation. The relicks of Sir John Moore remained still in the obscure situation in which his afflicted friends had placed him, in a corner of the citadel, in the night of the evacuation of Corunna; and it remained for the gratitude of Spain to do his memory that justice which Frenchmen had the vanity to conceive but not the virtue to carry into effect.

P. 327, l. ult. for Butler r. Butler.

P. 678. A solemn mass was chanted at Vienna, on the 15th of June, in honour of Haydn, at which a vast concourse of people assembled. All the Artists and Amateurs in the capital, as well as the French Regiments in garrison, were eager to pay homage to the memory of this great Composer. Several French Generals were among the audience. The church was hung with black.

P. 679. Thomas Pain had a desire to be interred in the Quakers Burying-ground in New York; and, some days previous to his decease, had an interview with some Quaker Gentlemen on the subject; but, as he declined a renunciation of his Deistical opinions, his anxious wishes were not complied with. He was interred at New Rochelle, Winchester county, perhaps on his own farm. He had lived long; and had done a little good, and much harm.

P. 686. The late Archbishop of Dublin (Earl of Normanton) died possessed of nearly 400,000*l.* sterling, principally by his own acquirement. When Archbishop of Cashel, his Grace became possessed of 40,000*l.* on a single fine for the Palliser estate, by running his own life against that of the existing lessee. This is now the common practice, as the Assurance Office secures the same advantage to the heirs in case of death.—The presentation of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Agar to the valuable prebendal stall of St. Michael, in Dublin cathedral, was made by his father the Archbishop a few hours only before his death.—The Hon. Percy Jocelyn, the new Irish Prelate, succeeds immediately to the bishoprick of Ferns, void by the translation of Dr. Cleaver to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin.

Ibid. The late William Strode, esq. of Upper Brook-street, and Northaw, Herts, was a man universally esteemed in his neighbourhood. He was son of William Strode, esq. by Lady Anne, daughter of James Cecil, fifth Earl of Salisbury. He had the good fortune of being placed, for seven years of his early life, under the immediate tuition of that excellent scholar and worthy man Jeremiah Markland; who had previously been, for some years, the tutor of his father; whose latter days Mr. Strode had the heartfelt satisfaction of cheering by his generosity; whose last remains he caused to be deposited, with a handsome inscription, in Dorking church (see vol. XLVII. p. 433); and whose portrait he was very properly at the expence of perpetuating, in "Manning's History of Surrey," and in a new edition of the "Anecdotes of Bowyer" now in the press (where several particulars, equally honourable to the Tutor and his Pupil, will be given).—Mr. Strode married, in 1804, Mrs. Finch, widow of the Hon. —— Finch (son of the late Earl of Aylesford, and brother of the present Peer), a lady possessing the most amiable qualities.—Mr. S. was a gentleman of the bed-chamber to his Majesty; and it was in this situation that he first took a prepossession to Mrs. F. whose family have held for some time, and still continue to hold, lucrative appointments about the persons of their Majesties.—Mrs. Finch, we believe, has no issue by Mr. Strode; but at the time of her marriage she had a daughter and two sons, William and Heneage, both educated at the Rev. Mr. Gilpin's, Cheam school, near Epsom, Surrey. The eldest son was accounted a boy of some parts; and was therefore placed amongst those that were reckoned to have the best abilities and most knowledge; *viz.* in the class with Mr. Capper, Mr. Hall, Mr. Cassan, the Hon. Mr. W. Leslie, Mr. Grant, &c. &c, &c.; gentlemen who have since done credit to their instructors. The issue of Mrs. Finch, the Writer of this article fears, will sustain a great loss in their affectionate Step-father. To relate one act of this excellent being's life is the best comment on the whole: the late Mr. Leman, of Northaw, Herts, though no way related, left him an immense property in that county, &c. To this he acted as a conscientious steward, not appropriating any part of its produce to his own use, but suffering it to accumulate for the benefit of the relations of his friend, to whom he has bequeathed *the whole*. He even paid rent for the house he resided in, which belonged to the estate!—Mr. Strode having built Northaw church, among other benevolent acts of his life, was himself the first person deposited amidst the new-raised walls. Two mourning-coaches, containing real mourners, followed the remains of this just man made perfect: these were friends who loved, and relations who revered him.—Mr. Strode possessed

sessed, amongst other curiosities, a most valuable Painting by Hogarth, containing portaits of his father and mother, of Mr. Samuel Strode, Dr. Arthur Smyth*, and Jeremiah Powell, Mr. Strode's butler; with two favourite dogs, and other peculiar traits of Hogarth's genius.

Births.

LATELY, the wife of Ralph Bernard, esq. of Bernard-street, Russell-squ. two daughters.

At Clifton, the wife of Abraham Ludlow, esq. a son and heir.

In London, the wife of John Frewen-Turner, esq. of Cold-Orton, co. Leicester, M. P. for Athlone, a daughter.

July 20. In Dublin, Viscountess Monck, a daughter.

21. At the Vicegeral lodge, in the Phœnix park, Dublin, the Duchess of Richmond, a daughter, being her Grace's fourteenth child.

23. The Countess of Abingdon, a dau.

26. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Herbert Jenner, esq. LL. D. a son.

27. At Great Missenden, Bucks, the wife of George Ormerod, esq. a son.

Aug. 1. At Walton-upon-Thames, the wife of the Rev. James Simkinson, a son.

7. At Sydenham, Surrey, the wife of J. Marryatt, esq. a son.

8. In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Thomas Hoseason, esq. a son.

10. At Blithfield, co. Stafford, Lady Bagot, a daughter.

12. The wife of Mr. Joseph Brown, of Burghtrig, in Berwickshire, two daughters and a son.

13. At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, the wife of Capt. Bailey, of the Royal South Lincoln Militia, a son and daughter.

The wife of the Rev. Marmaduke Alington, of Swinhop, co. Lincoln, a son.

17. At Standon, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Henry Law, a son.

18. At Ealing, Middlesex, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Perceval, a still-born child.

At his seat, Sydling, Dorsetshire, the lady of Sir John-Wildbore Smith, bt. a son.

19. At Exmouth, Lady Elizabeth Talbot, wife of the Dean of Salisbury, a son.

21. At Hertingfordbury, Herts, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Batten, a daughter.

23. The wife of Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post-office, a daughter.

In Woburn-place, Russel-square, the wife of Henry Downer, esq. a son.

24. At Wm. Godfrey's, esq. at Brockley-hill, the wife of R. Webber, esq. a dau.

25. In Upper George-street, Edgeware-road, the wife of a journeyman wheelwright, named Hazelton, an industrious young man, but in low circumstances, three sons, all likely to do well.

Marriages.

1809. *Oct.* . . . AT Madras, Pownall Pellew, esq. captain in the Royal Navy, and eldest son of Sir Edward P. bt. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Sir George Hilaro Barlow, bart. K. B. Governor of Fort St. George.

At Calcutta, Edward Strachey, esq. in the East India Company's Civil Service, and second son of Sir Henry S. bart. to the youngest daughter of Col. Wm. Kirkpatrick, of the Bengal Military Establishment.

Oct. 1. At Madras, W. Macpherson, esq. of the 12th Foot, to Mrs. Elizab. Barbutt, relict of Lieut.-col. B. and second daugh. of the late Major-gen. Sir Eccles Nixon.

Oct. 20. At Madras, Henry Russell, esq. eldest son of Sir Henry R. knt. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, to Jane-Amelia, second dau. of James-Henry Cassamajor, esq. Member of Council at the Presidency of Fort St. George.—On the 29th of December following, after an illness of six weeks, Mrs. Russell died.

Dec. . . . At Madras, Lieut.-col. Monro, quarter-master-general to the Army, to Miss C. Blacker, daughter of the Rev. Dr. B. of Wells.

1809. *July* . . . . At St. Michael's Bassishaw, London, Thomas W. H. Woodthorpe, esq. to Sarah-Diana, daughter of Mr. Doraut, of Albemarle-street.

July 26. John Locker, esq. registrar to the Court of Vice-admiralty at Malta, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Nicholson, esq. of Chatham Dock-yard.

27. Cholmeley Dering, esq. son of Sir Edward D. bart. of Surrenden-Dering, in Kent, to Miss Hale, daughter of W. H. esq. of King's Walden, Herts.

31. At Clifton, Lambert Blair, esq. of Courtland, Devon, to the eldest daughter of the late Hon. Lieut.-gen. Stopford, and niece to the Earl of Courtown.

Aug. 1. John Phillips, esq. of Culhamhouse, co. Oxford, to Anne-Frances, eldest daughter of William Cunliffe Shawe, esq. of Southgate, Middlesex.

2. Capt. Betts, of the Lion revenue cutter, to the second daughter of Mr. John Holt, of Rye, Sussex.

3. George Barnard, esq. of the Stable-yard, St. James's, to Maria, second dau. of the late Peter Murthwaite, rector of the parishes of Nuneham, North Stoke, and Ipsden, Oxfordshire.

7. Sir Henry Mildmay, to Miss Bouverie, eldest daughter of the Hon. Bartholomew B. of Edward-str. Portman-square.

8. Rev. R. C. Caswell, of Yately, Hants, to Mary, youngest daughter of John Burgess, esq. of Brook farm, Hampshire.

9. John

* Afterwards successively Dean of Derry; Bishop of Clonfert (1752); of Down (1753); of Meath (1765); Archbishop of Dublin (1772).

9. John Porter Leigh, esq. of Homerton, to Miss Williams, daughter of William W. esq. of Chigwell, Essex.

10. At Pancras, Charles Pott, esq. of Albion-place, Surrey, to Anna, the eldest daughter of Samuel Compton Cox, esq. treasurer of the Foundling Hospital.

R. Battley, esq. to Miss Churchyard, of the Paragon, Kent-road.

Mr. S. Beazley, jun. of Caddick's-place, Whitehall, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Jn. Richardson, esq. of St. James's.

13. At Smallholm, Paul Nelson, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Norris, daughter of the late Capt. J. P. N. of Fans.

14. At Ramsgate, Samuel Savage, esq. of Blackheath-road, Kent, to Miss Jones, of Mile-end-green.

15. William Kimpton, esq. of Michael's-grove, to Miss Treslove, daughter of Thomas T. esq. of Brompton.

16. Rev. Robert Hesketh, to Emma, youngest daughter of George Daniell, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

17. At Woodford, Essex, J. Wildman Goodwyn, esq. of Blackheath, Kent, to Miss Elizabeth Flower, second daughter of the Lord Mayor of London.

Captain John Bligh, R. N. to Cecilia, youngest daugh. of the late Gov. Moultrie.

Joshua Rickman, esq. of Surrey-street, Strand, to Mrs. Railton.

19. Mr. L. G. Hansard, third son of Mr. H. of Great Turn-stile, to Miss Elizabeth Hobbs, of Samson's-gardens.

George Powney, esq. to Mrs. Masters, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

At Portsmouth, Edward Carter, esq. to Mary, fourth daughter of the late Sir John Carter, bart.

Lieut. Rudolph Pringle, of the King's German Legion, to Caroline, dau. of Jas. Townley, esq. of Townley-house, Ramsgate.

21. At Bath, Winchcomb-Henry Hartley, esq. of Bucklebury-house, Berks, and of Little Sodbury, co. Gloucester, to Miss Watts, of Bath.

22. Francis Cholmeley, esq. of Brandsby, Yorkshire, to Barbara, fourth daugh. of Henry Darell, esq. of Cole-hill, Kent.

Samuel Reynolds Solly, esq. of Sergehill, near St. Alban's, to Frances, dau. of William Hammond, esq. of Queen-square.

23. By special licence, at Mrs. Talbot's, in Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, Ld. Boringdon, to Miss Talbot, of Wymondham, Norfolk.

Percival Hare Earle, esq. eldest son of Sir James E. of Hanover-square, to Miss Kempe, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Serjeant K.

24. Philip Cipriani, esq of the Treasury, to Mrs. Wallen, of Bevis-hill, co. Southampton.

Chas. Greenwood, esq. of Enfield Mills, to the only daughter of the late Augustin George, esq. of the same place.

25. Andrew Gairdner, esq. of Edinburgh, to Letitia, widow of the late Thomas Meredith, esq. of Calcutta, in the E. Indies.

DEATHS.

1808. ON-BOARD the David Scott East-Indiaman, on the outward voyage to China, of a fever, in his 19th year, Charles-James Abraham, last surviving son of the late John A. esq. of Tottenham, Middlesex.

July 25.

1809. *April* 8. In his 79th year, Mr. Francis Wilkins, of Woodside, Caddington, late of Farlegh, both in Bedfordshire.

May 11. At Bromsgrove, co. Worcester, Mr. Jeremiah Clark, B. M. organist of Worcester cathedral; a man of superlative eminence in his profession, and author of several justly-admired musical productions.

15. Near Llandrinio, co. Montgomery, in his 41st year, the Rev. James Vale, curate of New chapel, in that neighbourhood, and formerly lecturer at St. Philip's church, Birmingham. He was esteemed an excellent scholar; and when young was fond of writing verses, some of which have appeared in our former volumes; and of which a specimen may be seen in our Poetical Department of the present month, p. 752.

21. Aged 25, Mr. H. Thompson, jun. purser of his Majesty's ship Satellite, son of Mr. H. T. of New Bond-street.

June 13. While on a visit to his sister (Mrs. Torr, of Stow park, near Gainsborough), aged 76, Mr. John Wilcockson, late of Nether-hall, near Hathersage, in Derbyshire.

25. At Slawston, co. Leicester, Mrs. Frances Hodgkin, relict of Mr. William H. (whose death is recorded in our vol. LXXVII. p. 92).

July ..... At Canterbury, on his way from Margate, Walter English, esq. of Kennington, formerly an eminent hosier in the Strand.

In Paul-street, Kingsdown, Bristol, Mrs. Lewis, relict of the late Capt. L. of Bristol.

Mr. Henry De la Touche, many years a dancing-master at Bristol. He has left a widow and seven children.

At Framlingham, Suffolk, Miss Tower, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Isaac T. of Hadleigh, in the same county.

Of a scarlet fever, Frances, second dau. of Charles Campbell, esq. of Edmonton.

Miss Stewart, formerly of Covent-garden Theatre.

Aged 103, Mr. James Robinson, many years a carpenter and builder in Long-lane, who retained his faculties till within a few days of his death.

Aged 106, James Bourns, of Carbolly, co. Down, in Ireland.

July 5. At Damaun, in his 29d year, Lieut. James Warren, of the 47th Foot, son

son of the Rev. Dr. W. late archdeacon of Worcester. This brave young officer was in all the different actions which took place in South America subsequent to the capture of Gen. Beresford's Army. His integrity and courage in the field could be equaled only by the gentleness and suavity of his manners out of it. A high sense of honour regulated his professional pursuits; and a cheerful and good-natured disposition endeared him to all his brother-officers and friends.

A child, about two years and a half old, crept, unperceived, behind his father, Mr. David Harry, while mowing hay in a field at Llanguke, near Swansea, and the scythe entering his belly, he expired soon after. The feelings of the unhappy parent may be better conceived than described.

6. Mr. Draycott, of Asfordby, one of the high constables of Leicestershire.

Miles Berkeley, esq. of Stoke-Doyle, in Northamptonshire.

7. In an attack on a Russian flotilla under Percoln Point, Lieut. Hawkey. The loss of this valuable officer is most feelingly deplored by his commander Capt. Martin (see p. 759.)—In the same gallant action Mr. William Barclay Mountney, of the Melpomene frigate, nephew of the late Capt. Sir James (R. N.) and of the present Sir Robert Barclay, bart. He was a most promising young officer; and his loss will be deeply regretted by family and friends. (See p. 760.)

8. Aged 77, Mrs. Bunyan, wife of Mr. Robert B. of Lincoln.

At Souldern, co. Oxford, aged 61, Mrs. Merry, wife of Mr. M. of that place.

At Brunn, of his wounds, the Austrian General D'Aspre.

9. Mr. John Hindley, of Market-Rasen, co. Lincoln; who dropped down and expired in the street.

At Amsterdam, Pat. Fleischmann, esq.

10. George Haylock, esq. of West-Wratting, Cambridgeshire.

Mr. Taylor, gardener to Mr. Elliot, the brewer, of Pimlico. Passing through Brewer-street, apparently in good health, he fell down, and was picked up by some persons passing at the time, and asked if he had hurt himself: he answered in the negative. He walked on a few paces farther, and fell down again lifeless.

11. At Belton, near Grantham, co. Lincoln, aged 76, Mr. John Edenborrow, many years parish-clerk there.

12. At Barton-upon-Humber, after a few days illness, Mr. Richard Kenington, master of the Blue Bell inn there.

Aged 61, the Rev. Richard Farrer, rector of Ashley, Northamptonshire.

Aged near 70, Alex. Cobham, esq. of Shinfield, Berks. His horse fell with him, and his skull was found to be fractured; but the more immediate cause of his death was an injury done to the vertebræ of the neck, the consequence of which was a palsy of all the parts below the neck. He remained collected for some hours, and was able to dictate a codicil to his will, but died the morning after the accident. Mr. C. had acquired a handsome fortune in the East India Company's service, and was a man much and deservedly respected.

Mrs. Peach, wife of N. W. P. esq. of Bownham-house, near Minchin-Hampton.

At Effingham, Surrey, aged 66, Mr. Stephen Stone. His widow, Mrs. Mary Stone, died on the 20th, aged 64.

—— Forten, a man of considerable property. He put an end to his existence in the Park this morning, by discharging a pistol at his head. The commission of the fatal act was observed by a couple of porters to a Chinaman, in Oxford-street; but on their going to the unfortunate man, there was no sign of life. The deceased was nearly 60 years of age, and laboured under a malady which deranged his intellects at times. He lodged in Duke-street, Oxford-street, and had risen and gone out earlier than usual.

13. Mr. Peter Cary, of Goswell-street.

14. Anne, third daughter of the Rev. T. Lancaster, of Nelson-house, Wimbledon.

Mr. Parnel, upwards of 60 years of age, of Adam-street, Edgeware-road. Some days ago he cut himself in several parts of his body; a surgeon dressed his wounds, and had strong hopes of his recovery. This day he ordered his keeper to go down stairs for something for him to drink: during the absence of the person, which was very short, he went to the window of his room, threw himself into the street, being the descent of two stories, and was dashed to pieces.

15. Jacob Humphreys, the parish-clerk of Welch-Pool. He was found dead in his bed, to which he went overnight in perfect health. It is a singular circumstance of this family, that they have been appointed to, and discharged the duties of, parish-clerk of that parish for more than 200 years last past; and that every one of them so officiating has been of the name of Jacob Humphreys; and that Jacob Humphreys, the son of the last deceased, who is a serjeant in the Montgomeryshire Militia, is now on his journey to that town, with well-formed hopes of succeeding his late father in that office.

16. At Cobham, Surrey, aged 75, Mr. James Tidy, sen.

In his 60th year, Mr. Falkner, attorney, of Nottingham.

Near Newington, Mr. Samuel Skillen, a grazier, from near Stamford, who met his death at the house of a Mr. Smith. The deceased had dined with a party at Mr. Smith's house, and ate heartily; while taking his wine after dinner, in apparent health

health and unusual high spirits, he suddenly fell from his chair speechless. He was carried to bed, but without any signs of life. He was on a visit from the country, where he has left a wife and family to lament his sudden death.

18. In Manchester-street, Manchester-square, Henry Pye Rich, esq. one of the commissioners by Act of Parliament under the Treaty with America.

At Northleach, co. Gloucester, aged 63, the Rev. John Allen, M.A. many years head-master of the Grammar-school there.

— Trench, in a reputable clerkship in Oxford-str. shot himself through the head in the Park, in consequence, as it was supposed, of having applied a large sum of money belonging to his employers to extravagance with gay women in Mary-le-bone. He was found with the pistol in his hand, and his head dreadfully shattered. He had not been seen in his employ since the preceding day in the morning; and was the son of respectable parents.

19. At Gainsborough, aged 76, Mr. Jn. Hindley, late flax-dresser, &c.

In his 76th year, Mr. Spencer, watch-maker, of Newgate-street.

At his seat, Hollybrook, in the county of Wicklow, Sir Robert Hodson, bart.

At his seat, Powerscourt, in the county of Wicklow, Richard Wingfield, Viscount Powerscourt.

20. In Lamb's Conduit-street, Mrs. Anne Williams, widow of the late Robert W. esq. formerly of Charlestown, in America.

In his 9th year, William-Archibald, eldest son of W. Anderson, esq. of Russell-square, Bloomsbury.

At Ottery barracks, in the prime of life, Lieut.-col. Stapleton, South Devon Militia.

21. Mrs. Wheeler, widow of the late Mr. W. of Hammersmith.

Aged 76, Mr. John Llewellin, 42 years an honest and confidential manager in the house of John Cave and Co. at Bristol.

22. At Whitehall, Rev. Thomas Ellen.

23. At his rectory-house at Ovington, in Essex, aged 80, the Rev. George Downing, of Wadham college, Oxford; M. A. 1751; prebendary of Ely, and rector of Ovington and Tilbury, Essex.

At Brixton, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Mr. William Hamilton, of Whitechapel.

In Argyle-street, Mrs. Warren.

24. At North Shields, Northumberland, aged 16, deeply lamented by all her friends, Miss Mary Roddam, daughter of Mr. R. bookseller.

At Hedgeford, James Lord, well known in the Sporting World.

In Merrion-row, Dublin, suddenly, Thomas Fleming, esq. an alderman of that city, and an eminent card-maker.

25. At his house at Chertsey, in Surrey, aged 64, John Dixon, esq.

Of a consumptive disorder, Mr. Saunders Bennet, musick-master and organist of Woodstock; a young man of considerable talents as a composer, of which he has left several lasting proofs, and who adorned his professional character by the greatest correctness of conduct and amiability of disposition.

Mrs. Rolfe, wife of Mr. W. D. Rolfe, surgeon, of Bristol. As she was proceeding to London this night, in one of the coaches, a storm of lightning and thunder frightened the horses about two miles distant from Reading, so that they became unmanageable. The coachman, however, with great difficulty, contrived to turn their faces, and the coach was drawn to the side of the road; but, owing to the hurry with which the passengers got out, it lost its equilibrium, and was upset. The passengers were none of them apparently hurt; and Mrs. R. was afterwards seen walking with the coachman, and was proceeding on her way to Reading; but it is supposed that she had burst a blood-vessel during the fright, which shortly terminated her existence.

At her mother's house, Winfred-green, near Colnbrook, Miss S. Beville. Mrs. B. had entertained a party of friends in the evening; and after they had retired, a violent shriek was heard on the second floor; and on one of the servants going up, it was discovered that the unfortunate Miss Beville was locked in the water-closet, which was apparently on fire. The door was immediately forced open, and a shocking scene presented itself; the young lady having, as it was supposed, set fire to her garments, which were burnt off her back. She was senseless, and was burnt so dreadfully, that she survived only two hours. The deceased was 25 years of age; and on the point of marriage to a gentleman in Sloane-street.

At Harrow, after a very short illness, in his 4th year, Charles, youngest son of the Rev. Mark Drury.

At Madeira, Lady Sophia Bligh, wife of the Hon. W. B. and daughter of the late Earl of Galloway.

27. Mrs. Comyn, wife of George C. esq. of Ashgrove, co. Clare, and sister to the Right Hon. J. Fitzgerald.

At Beeston, Notts, aged 27, Miss Sarah Lacey, daughter of Mr. L. school-master.

At Bingham, after a long illness, aged 64, Mr. Pilgrim, many years landlord of the Royal Oak there.

In his 76th year, Mr. Thomas Blachly, banker, of Bristol.

At Clifton, Mrs. Harriet Isted, of St. James's-square, Bath, second daughter of the late A. I. esq. of Eden, co. Northampt.

At Bristol, in his 19th year, John Dawes Worgan, a youth of uncommon talents, and estimated very highly in the Literary World.

World. Dr. Jenner, the well-known discoverer of Vaccinism, was one of the first to ken, with eagle eye, his intellectual genius: hence he took him to his own dwelling, became his foster-parent, and (had the inscrutable wisdom of Providence permitted life) would undoubtedly, for the honour of his Country, have exhibited in a short time a Christian Chatterton.

28. At Bath, in his 59th year, Sandeforth Streatfield, esq.

At his lodgings in Maylor-street, Bath, William Ricketts, esq. formerly of the 32d Regiment of Foot.

At his house on the Marine Parade at Brighthelmstone, in an advanced age, G. Baillie, esq. many years a merchant on the Island of St. Vincent.

At Mr. Hall's, of Willingham, where she was, from illness, prematurely delivered of a fine child, which is also dead, Mrs. Lester, aged 23, wife of Mr. L. druggist, of Gainsborough.

At Backwell, co. Somerset, aged 72, Benjamin Collins, cow-doctor.

In Duncan-place, City-road, Islington, aged 45, Mr. Moses Magwood.

At Camden-town, Mrs. M. K. Singer, widow of George S. esq. formerly of the island of Jamaica.

Mrs. Sanderson, wife of Mr. S. composer of musick to the Royal Circus, &c.

At Ennismore-house, co. Kerry, aged 91, Mrs. Hewson, relict of the late John H. esq. and sister to the late Knight of Kerry.

In Basque-roads, in the gallant attempt to cut out a French brig from under a strong battery, aged 23, Lieut. Charles Cunliffe Owen, son of the late Charles O. esq. of Chelsea.

28. At Hereford, in the 58th year of his age, the Rev. Hugh Morgan, D. D. Canon-residentiary of that cathedral, vicar of Lugwardine, and in the commission of the peace for the same county; of whom it is but a just tribute to his memory to observe, that few men have died more generally or sincerely regretted. To a mind stored with the most liberal and enlarged ideas, he added a general deportment of character, which failed not to acquire the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. He was a distinguished judge of literary genius; and particularly adorned the station which he filled in the Church by enforcing the Divine Precepts of Christianity in a manner peculiar to himself. His Sermons were remarkable for purity of style, perspicuity of thought, and justness of reasoning; and were most happily applied to regulate the conduct of men in every condition of life. Disdaining to aim at popularity by any affectation of extraordinary sanctity or fanatical cant, they were constantly delivered with such uniform propriety as never failed to convince the judgment and make a deep impression on his hearers. No man perhaps ever possessed, in a higher degree, the talent of illuminating the obscure, and familiarising subjects the most difficult, and of the highest importance. A firm friend to the Civil and Religious Establishments of his Country, he was ever among the foremost in their support and defence; and, as a Magistrate, his upright conduct placed him high in the general estimation. An inflexible constancy in friendship was a prominent feature in his private character. Ardently zealous in promoting plans of benevolence, he was most happy when he had the power of alleviating distress, or assisting his friends by able advice and unwearied exertion. The death of such a man must be considered as a loss to the Community; to his family and friends it is an irreparable one; by them, and by all who knew his real worth, his memory will ever be revered. His remains were deposited in the Cathedral, near those of his father, who was also a canon-residentiary.

29. Mrs. Hamerton, wife of C. H. esq. of Whitefriers.

Samuel Calindo, esq. of Tooting, Surr.

At Lewisham, in Kent, aged 80, Mr. Peter Gedge, formerly a manufacturer of Norwich, and father of Mr. G. printer, of Bury, Suffolk.

In her 21st year, after a lingering illness, Miss Charlotte Stockford, of Oxford.

Sarah, wife of Mr. Charles Vanderzee, draper, of Henley-upon-Thames, Oxon.

30. At Sheriffston, John Forsyth, esq. late a merchant at Elgin, and agent there for the Bank of Scotland.

Aged 49, the Rev. Broxholme Brown, rector of Scotton, near Gainsborough. He was the second son of Alderman Brown, formerly of the city of Lincoln, surgeon and apothecary, and only brother of Hezekiah Brown, esq. now of the said city. His remains were interred in the church of St. Peter at Arches, Lincoln.

Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Brown, cheese-factor, of Barton-upon-Humber.

By a fall from his horse, Mr. R. Avins, carrier, of Atherstone, co. Leicester.

31. At the rectory-house, Horsmonden, in Kent, respected by his parishioners, and most sincerely regretted by his family and friends, aged 65, the Rev. Jas. Marriott, LL.D. 24 years rector of that parish, and patron of the living.

Aged 73, Mr. Newbray, of Sutton, near Bingham, a wealthy farmer.

At Gumley, co. Leicester, Mr. Thomas Holloway, steward to J. Cradock, esq. He had lived many years in the family; and was respected by all who knew him.

At Upwell, Norfolk, in his 79th year, James Lee, esq.

At Blackheath, Kent, Mrs. Henry, wife of Alexander H. esq. of Finsbury-square.

At

At Badminton, Gloucestershire, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, the Rev. Robert Penny, formerly fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, domestic chaplain to the Duke of Beaufort, rector of Cromwell, vicar of Badminton, rector of Cwmdu, Brecon-shire, and of Troy with Cwm-carva, in Monmouthshire; M.A. 1757, B.D. 1774, D.D. 1779. As an accomplished scholar, and as a valuable member of society, the loss of Dr. Penny will be long and sincerely lamented by those who possessed the happiness of his friendship, or the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Walthamstow, Essex, Mrs. Gompertz, widow of the late J. P. G. esq.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, aged 78, Mrs. Elizabeth Brooksbank.

Mary, eldest daughter of Edm. Walker, esq. of Chancery-lane.

Mr. George Edmead, stationer, of Lead-enhall-street. He was drowned in the Medway, at Maidstone, at which place he was on a visit to his relatives and friends. He had been playing at cricket, and went, with some of his companions, to bathe in the river; when, being heated, it is supposed that on plunging into the water he became suddenly chilled, and sunk. His body was taken out almost immediately, and bled freely, but all means to restore animation proved ineffectual. He had not exceeded his 25d year.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Otty, rector of Coddington, co. Hereford.

At Slaigthwaite, near Huddersfield, co. York, the Rev. T. Wilson.

Aged 58, the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Penwrach, curate of Llanfairesgaer and Bettws Garmon, North Wales.

In London, Mrs. Campbell, wife of Capt. Stuart W. C. of the 42d Foot.

Aug...... Mr. William Topping, late of the White Hart inn at North Cave, and formerly of Hull.

Rev. Mr. Rickman, vicar of Stower-Pain, Dorsetshire.

Aug. 1. Aged 56, Robert Hoggart, esq. of Foxgrove, Beckenham, Kent.

At South-end, near Bromley, in Kent, aged 42, the wife of Lieut.-col. Charles Fraser, leaving 12 children.

Of a decline, Mrs. Whiteaves, wife of Mr. Richard W. of Fleet-street, watch-maker.

At his house at Hayden, near Wells, Joseph Oldham, esq.

2. At Priestlands, near Lymington, co. Hants, John Peyton, esq. Rear-admiral of the Red.

At Hamble, of a paralytic stroke, aged 73, James Bradby, esq. a Rear-admiral on the Superannuated List.

3. At Hayes-place, near Bromley, Kent, Mrs. Dehany, wife of P. D. esq.

At Troy-house, near Monmouth, after a few days illness, Mr. James Croft, steward to the Duke of Beaufort.

Suddenly, at R. Sangster's, esq. Newington-green, Middlesex, Mrs. Crofts, of Elton, Hants, leaving a husband and numerous family of children. Her remains were interred at Stoke Doyle, in Northamptonshire.

At his house in George-street, Trinity-square, Minories, aged 50, Andrew Mackay, LL. D. F. R. S. Edin. honorary member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Mathematical Examiner to the Honourable the Corporation of Trinity House, the Honourable East India Company, Christ's Hospital, &c. &c. He ranked among the most eminent Mathematicians of the age; and was author of several important Works in Astronomy and Navigation. As a Calculator he stood unrivaled in the extensive nature and perfect accuracy of his labours: and in his "Theory and Practice of finding the Longitude at Sea and Land" he has left to his Country an excellent specimen of Nautical Science.

4. At Plymouth, after a short illness of a mortification in his bowels, Mr. Peter Symons, sen. of Foxhole-quay, Plymouth, one of the oldest and most respectable merchants in that town. He was one of the sons of the late —— S. esq. collector of Excise at Hereford, and brother of the Rev. Mr. S. the preacher at Hackney chapel, near London.

Suddenly, at the White Hart inn, Romford, Essex, Capt. Michael Colville, of the Canadian Fencibles. This officer landed at Harwich a few days previous to his death, having left his Regiment in America, for the recovery of his health. It is not known whether he has any relatives in this country. He was buried by the 75th, or King's Regiment of Light Dragoons, with military honours.

At Wainfleet All Saints, in Lincolnshire, while on a visit, Mrs. Hewer, wife of Mr. Robert S. surgeon, of Alford.

At Rearsby, co. Leicester, aged 21, Anthony, only son of the late Rt. Kilby, gent.

Of a putrid fever, Robert, the infant son, and, on the 12th instant, Margaret, the second daughter of the late Thomas Court, esq. of Savage-gardens, Tower hill.

At Boyle, co. Roscommon, Capt. Wm. Parry, of the Clare Militia.

5. At Bath-Easton, aged 80, Sir George Colebrooke, bart. He was born at Chilham June 14, 1729; married, July 23, 1754, Mary, only daugh. and heiress of Patrick Gaynor, esq. of Antigua, by Mary Linch, his wife, by whom he had four sons and three daughters, whereof two daughters and two sons are living: 1, Mary, born Oct. 26, 1757, wife of the Chevalier Charles Adrien de Peyron, in the service of Gustavus, King of Sweden, and by him had one son, Charles-Adolphus-Mary. The Chevalier was killed in a duel, in 1784,

by

by the Count de la Marck; upon which melancholy occasion the King, being at Paris, sent for the mother and child, and not only promised to confer upon the boy, then only three years of age, the office in his household which the father held, but graciously offered to take him into his family, and educate him with his son, the Prince Royal (the late King of Sweden). His Swedish Majesty, on his return to Stockholm, ordered a grant of the office of gentleman of his bed-chamber to be transmitted, together with a certificate of the boy's parentage and birth, and of its registration in the List of the Nobility; by which he, having attained the proper age, will have a right to a seat in the Diet of Sweden. In 1789, the mother took for her second husband, William Traill, esq. by whom she has had a son, George-William, born Oct. 2, 1792, and a daughter Harriet, who is dead. The second daughter was Louisa, born Jan. 1764, wife of Andrew Sutherland, esq. captain in his Majesty's Navy, to whom the Ardent struck on the 12th of May. He died at Gibraltar in 1795, commissioner of that port, leaving a daughter Louisa, born April 17, 1791, and a son, called James-Charles-Colebrooke Sutherland, born Nov. 6, 1792. Sir George's two sons alive are, 1, James-Edward, born July 7, 1761, who is judge of appeals at Moorshedabad, in the province of Bengal. When he was Persian translator, Governor Hastings wrote in his commendation the following letter, dated Feb. 8, 1786: "You desire my opinion of Mr. Colebrooke's capacity for the office: such an opinion given of a son to his father, must of course be favourable, and would be therefore read with distrust, or at least with deductions, on account of the delicacy required by that relation. I wish to preclude such constructions, by declaring, as I do solemnly, that I know few young men in the service, and the service may boast of many who are an honour to it, who possess superior talents, or more cultivated understandings, and few equal to him in the knowledge of the Persian language. I respect his personal character so much, that I feel a regret, almost approaching to self-reproach, in the reflection, that after so many years of official labour bestowed where I may be supposed to have had it in my power to recompense, the only return I can now make to him, is a mere acknowledgment of his merits." The youngest son is Henry-Thomas, born June 15, 1765, who is judge at Mirzapoor. Having made himself master of the Sanscrit language, he undertook, on the death of Sir William Jones, to translate a Digest of the Hindoo Law, for the use of the Courts of Justice: he has been engaged likewise in a private and much esteemed work, on the Agriculture and Commerce of Bengal. He is now employed in making a Grammar of the Sanscrit. Sir George's three* sons hold the office of chirographer in the Court of Common Pleas, by letters-patent, dated Mar. 18, 6 Geo. III. Sir George studied at Leyden, and was chosen Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and is the author of some pieces of literature. He was elected to serve in three successive Parliaments for the borough of Arundel, from 1754 to 1774; and he was appointed deputy-chairman of the Directors of the East India Company in 1768; chosen chairman in 1769; and was re-elected to that arduous employment in 1771 and 1772. During the time he presided, he was greatly instrumental in preventing the newly-acquired territories in the East Indies from being annexed to the Crown, and, in every respect, to preserve the independence of the Company from that interference and controul which have since been established. Lord North, then minister, gave him assurances that it was not his intention that Government should interfere with the patronage of the Company, or nominate, by its authority, "so much as a single writer." Lord North deviated from that engagement, by explaining, that such promise was made to the Chairman, not as minister, but as a private man; probably, however, the Minister was himself overruled.

5. At her house on Richmond-hill, Surrey, of a dropsy, Lady Clarges, relict of the late Sir Thomas C. bart.

At Vaux-hall, in her 34th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Norris.

Mr. Robert Cole, of the Strand.

Mr. Joseph Willis, son of Mr. W. of Broad-street, Bath.

In her 21st year, Miss Bradley, only daughter of Mr. B. of Gloucester.

At Fox-field, near Hungerford, Mrs. Hart, sister to the late Lady Stuart, and sister-in-law to Henry-James Pye, esq.

6. At Ockham, near Ripley, in Surrey, aged 68, Mrs. Gavill.

At Stoke Newington, Middlesex, aged 26, Mr. Mark Haggard, jun.

In Russell-square, Bloomsbury, Frederick, son of Charles Thomson, esq.

At Cheshunt, Herts, Mrs. Sarah French.

7. Of a decline, Susan, youngest daughter of the Hon. W. H. Gardner.

At her son's house, in Powis-place, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Anne Lownds, relict of John L. esq. of Paisley.

At Ramsgate, Kent, in his 84th year, Capt. John Gouger.

* George, the eldest of these (born Aug. 9, 1759, who was captain of the light company of the Somerset Militia, hereditary keeper of the castle of Crawford, and afterwards a major in the Army) is lately dead.

At

At Harrowgate, whither he went for the recovery of his health, John Caw, esq. late of Perth.

Marianne, second daughter of John Bagshaw, jun. esq. of Coventry.

At Clifton, in his 56th year, the Rev. Wm. Sandford, vicar of Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon, in Ireland. As a Divine, he was highly respected for his learning and piety; and in domestic life, he was singularly beloved for the most amiable virtues which adorn a Christian. Afflicted for many years with painful illness, he received that dispensation of the Almighty with gratitude, as a blessing which tended to draw his mind to Heaven before he was altogether removed from the earth. Cheerfulness and gentleness of temper never for a moment forsook him; whilst Religion confirming him in hope without presumption, he met the King of Terrors, "ready to live or ready to die." Such were his own expressions in a letter to a friend a few days before his decease. His writings had all an uniform tendency to promote the glory of God, and the happiness of men; and his life was invariably consistent with his writings. His principal work, "Catechetical Lectures, &c." has been generally considered as a valuable summary of Christian knowledge. After his decease, two papers were found in his pocket-book, which are of too much interest in marking his character, not to deserve mention even in this slight sketch. One was the copy of a letter which he had sent to his Bishop, requesting his Lordship's acceptance of the resignation of his valuable living, on the ground of his being unable personally to perform the duties of it. The other paper was a prayer, beautifully composed by himself for his own private use; addressed to God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; breathing in every line a truly Christian mind, which trusted with humility in the merits of his Redeemer; praying for a charitable disposition towards those from whose errors he may differ; thankful for the great blessings he enjoyed in his domestic connexions, where love and duty were tried by long sickness; and acknowledging that long sickness to be a merciful visitation, wholesome to his soul, and leading him more frequently to communion with himself in the stillness of his chamber. Mr. Sandford was descended from an antient and honourable family in the county of Roscommon, and was himself the next brother and presumptive heir to the title and estates of the present Lord Mount Sandford.

8. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Amelia Hume, daughter to the Hon. and Rev. Dr. John Egerton, late Bishop of Durham, sister to John-William, present Earl of Bridgewater, and wife of Sir Abraham Hume, of Wormley Bury, Herts; to whom she was married April 25, 1774; and by whom she has left two daughters: Amelia, married to the Right Hon. Charles Long, and Sophia. Her remains were interred at Wormley, with great solemnity; the Service being read by the Rev. Thomas M'Culloch, the worthy rector of that parish.

In Newman-street, Oxford-street, aged 79, Peter Johannot, esq. of Boston, in New England.

Of an apoplexy, at his house in Dorset-place, Stockwell, Surrey, aged 70, William Money, esq. He had held, for many years, a high situation in the Secretary of State's office with great credit to himself; and has left an aged sister.

At Orielton, in Pembrokeshire, in his 27th year, Sir Hugh Owen, bart. He is succeeded in name and estates, which are extensive, by his relation, John Lord, esq.

Mr. Agar, master of a transport at Spithead. He fell over the bows of his ship, whilst examining the cables, and was immediately drowned.

9. Mrs. Gunston, wife of Mr. John G. of Upper Thames-street.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Gracechurch-street.

Aged 74, James Stephens, esq. of Lisson-grove, near Paddington.

At his house at Brixton, Surrey, Mr. Henry Hemsley, of Fleet-street.

Thomas Simpson, gent. of Mount-Sorrel, co. Leicester, son of the late Rev. J. S. vicar of Queneborough.

10. In Sloane-street, aged 68, Richard Clark, esq. formerly an eminent picture-dealer in Princes-street, Soho; and, on the 14th, Martha, his widow. They were interred in Tottenham-court chapel.

11. Mr. Parsons, landlord of the Old King's Arms, Oxford-street, opposite Poland-street, put a period to his existence by hanging himself in his bed-room. He had been for some time in a state of despondency, and about a week ago attempted to drown himself in the Serpentine River; but was discovered in the act, and saved. He has left a wife and 4 children.

At Lacock Abbey, in her 86th year, universally and deservedly lamented, Elizabeth, Countess-dowager of Shrewsbury, relict of the late George Earl of Shrewsbury, and daughter of the late John Lord Dormer, Baron of Wenge, who died in 1785, at the advanced age of 93 years. Her Ladyship's unbounded munificence will be long and gratefully remembered; and her liberality of sentiment and general philanthropy were excelled by none, and equaled by few.

12. Aged 33, Lord Henry Stuart, third son of the Marquis of Bute.

At Henstridge, Somerset, sincerely regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Crane, wife of Dr. C. Physician, and eldest daughter of John Whalley, D. D. formerly King's Divinity

Divinity Professor, and Master of Peterhouse College, Cambridge. In this religious matron the discharge of life's relative duties was truly exemplary; the remembrance of which affords the greatest consolation left to her widowed husband under this dispensation of the Almighty Will.

"Non moritur, duce sed Christo, de Morte triumphat!"

13. William Ovey, esq. of Henley-upon-Thames, Oxon.

14. Aged 82, Stephen Hall, esq. of Fenchurch-street, banker.

15. Samuel Toulmin, esq. of East-lane, Lambeth, 28 years in the Common Council for Walbrook Ward, and several years deputy; whose death will be deeply felt by all who knew him. He was particularly attentive and assiduous in his official capacity; and to his profession he was an ornament, both with regard to integrity and honour. Being well qualified by reading and study, and blessed with an extraordinary memory, he was, in the society of his friends, both an instructor and a pleasing companion; and in private life he was a brilliant example of virtue and piety.

16. In Welbeck-street, William Sanford, esq. late of New Bond-street.

17. Suddenly, at Market-Street, Bedfordshire, Mr. John Wakefield. He was taken ill at 11 o'clock at night, and died at 3 the next morning. His brother's death (Mr. Frederick Wakefield, of East Retford, Nottingham) is recorded in our last Number, p. 686.

18. In Mare-street, Hackney, aged 63, Christopher-James Hayes, esq.

In his 81st year, Matthew Bolton, esq. of Soho, near Birmingham, F.R.S. and the ingenious manufacturer of our copper and some of our silver coin. Thus have we the mournful task of recording the death of a man whose life has been an uninterrupted application to the advancement of the useful arts, and to the promotion of the commercial interests of his native country. Of an open and unreserved disposition, he enjoyed the opportunity of constant communication with the ablest men of his time. The industrious mechanick, whose circumscribed means chilled the fair blossom of his genius, in him found the confidential friend and generous patron. The various branches of manufacture brought to maturity, and carried on under his direction, exhibit striking proofs of his industrious and enterprising spirit, and have contributed in no small degree to establish the pre-eminence of British ingenuity and perseverance. These are not the effusions of adulation, but a just and impartial tribute to sterling fame; a fame not confined to the precincts of his own country, but acknowledged and honoured by the most celebrated scientific men of other nations.—Such was the man who, when alive, constituted the main spring to various and extensive ramifications of the mechanical arts, and gave an impulse to useful industry unknown to former times. Such was the man whose character the pen of private friendship has thus imperfectly attempted to delineate. Some abler hand will, doubtless, do justice to his merits; and the inhabitants of a country so highly indebted to his useful labours, we are persuaded, will long cherish his memory with grateful veneration. *Birmingham Herald.*

19. At Chorlton, William Nicholls, esq. Possessed of great public virtue, and of greater private worth, his memory will long be most dear to an extensive circle of friends; and having, without one exception, for a very long period of years, displayed inflexible integrity, consummate knowledge, and unremitted attention, in the important situations he held, his loss will be as sincerely felt as it will be deeply lamented throughout the extensive diocese of Chester.

22. At Blackheath, Kent, in her 72d year, Mrs. Richardson, of Grenville-street, near Brunswick-square.

23. At Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, aged 17, Miss Trevor.

24. At Dalston, Middlesex, the wife of Peter Favene, esq.

28. At Stoke Newington, in his 84th year, Henry Parker, esq. formerly an eminent stationer and printseller in Cornhill, and many years deputy of that ward. He quitted business in 1774, on purchasing the important office of Clerk of the Chamber at Guildhall, which he held till within a few months of his death; when, agreeably to the terms of his purchase, he alienated the office to his principal assistant. Mr. Parker was for many years a member of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers; where (as in every other department of life) his general knowledge of City business, and the remarkable placidity of his manners, very much endeared him to a circle of sincere friends. His only son, John-Henry Parker, M.A. is Gresham Professor of Divinity.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 25, to August 29, 1809.

Christened.		Buried.							
Males - 1059	2034	Males - 728	1418	Between	2 and 5	172	50 and 60	121
Females 975		Females 690			5 and 10	76	60 and 70	78
Whereof have died under 2 years old		434			10 and 20	64	70 and 80	69
					20 and 30	94	80 and 90	27
					30 and 40	122	90 and 100	6
					40 and 50	145	100 and 105	0

Peck Loaf 4s. 7d.; 4s. 10d.; 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.

Salt 11. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending August 19, 1809.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	102	7	00	0	41	8	35	4	53	9
Surrey	102	8	48	0	44	0	39	4	56	0
Hertford	90	5	49	0	40	6	35	10	54	6
Bedford	90	8	60	8	45	4	37	0	56	10
Huntingd.	89	0	00	0	42	0	33	4	51	0
Northam.	89	0	00	0	45	3	33	6	63	0
Rutland	90	3	00	0	50	9	36	0	62	0
Leicester	91	10	00	0	49	5	32	10	58	4
Nottingham	95	2	63	0	46	6	34	2	63	0
Derby	99	6	00	0	00	0	38	10	58	0
Stafford	104	6	00	0	52	2	36	1	66	11
Salop	97	6	71	10	52	8	34	10	00	0
Hereford	92	2	49	6	41	7	37	3	62	4
Worcester	96	5	00	0	48	11	40	3	62	9
Warwick	101	2	00	0	55	0	40	6	69	4
Wilts	89	2	00	0	40	6	36	10	64	8
Berks	100	0	00	0	41	0	36	6	59	8
Oxford	96	7	00	0	42	8	36	0	58	8
Bucks	94	8	00	0	48	0	37	3	56	0
Brecon	99	3	00	0	51	2	28	8	00	0
Montgom.	96	5	00	0	00	0	00	8	00	0
Radnor	90	3	00	0	42	7	31	7	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

94	3	60	7	46	0	32	1	58	10

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

87	9	53	8	41	4	33	3	55	9

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	91	4	48	6	42	0	37	0	53	0
Kent	87	6	58	0	40	0	35	6	50	6
Sussex	90	8	00	0	00	0	36	0	00	0
Suffolk	80	4	00	0	38	4	31	9	44	0
Cambridg.	89	5	00	0	00	0	23	0	50	8
Norfolk	83	2	70	0	36	8	00	0	00	0
Lincoln	92	2	00	0	48	10	28	1	56	10
York	87	2	58	5	35	0	29	0	58	10
Durham	102	4	00	0	00	0	37	9	00	0
Northum.	93	11	65	5	48	0	36	5	00	0
Cumberl.	102	8	66	0	49	7	34	2	00	0
Westmor.	114	9	80	0	54	4	36	6	00	0
Lancaster	100	7	00	0	47	8	30	1	66	4
Chester	96	4	00	0	00	0	33	0	00	0
Flint	92	8	00	0	62	10	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	104	11	00	0	62	8	32	0	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	42	0	18	0	00	0
Carnarvon	95	4	00	0	48	0	25	4	00	0
Merionet.	95	0	00	0	55	6	29	0	00	0
Cardigan	84	8	00	0	40	0	18	8	00	0
Pembroke	69	8	00	0	44	7	16	0	00	0
Carmarth.	92	0	00	0	56	2	20	0	00	0
Glamorg.	93	0	00	0	57	4	28	0	00	0
Gloucest.	96	8	00	0	45	8	00	0	00	0
Somerset	96	10	00	0	36	0	21	4	00	0
Monmo.	100	10	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	89	2	00	0	39	0	27	5	00	0
Cornwall	92	10	00	0	41	10	27	1	00	0
Dorset	94	5	00	0	40	0	32	0	00	0
Hants	95	4	00	0	37	0	35	6	54	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain:

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Pease		Oatmeal		Beer or Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
93	8	61	4	44	0	29	4	57	8	58	2	47	2	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, August 28:

Fine 00s. to 85s.—Seconds 75s. to 80s.—Bran 8s. to 10s.—Pollard 24s. to 28s.

Return of FLOUR, August 12 to August 18, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 15,567 Sacks. Average 84s. 4d.¼ per Sack.—¼ per Sack higher than last Return.

Return of WHEAT, August 14 to August 19, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 7023 Quarters. Average 91s. 2d.—2d.½ higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, August 19, 31s. 4d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending August 23, is 45s. 3d.½ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, August 28:

Kent Bags	4l.	0s.	to 5l.	5s.	Kent Pockets	4l.	10s.	to 6l. 4s.
Sussex Ditto	3l.	0s.	to 4l.	0s.	Sussex Ditto	3l.	3s.	to 4l. 4s.
Essex Ditto	4l.	0s.	to 4l.	10s.	Farnham Ditto	6l.	0s.	to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, August 29:

St. James's—Hay	4l.	15s.	6d.	to 6l.	12s.	0d.	Average	5l.	13s. 9d.
Straw	1l.	19s.	0d.	to 2l.	8s.	0d.	Average	2l.	3s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	5l.	5s.	0d.	to 6l.	14s.	0d.	Average	5l.	19s. 6d.
Clover	6l.	18s.	0d.	to 7l.	16s.	0d.	Average	7l.	7s. 0d.
Straw	1l.	16s.	0d.	to 2l.	4s.	0d.	Average	2l.	0s. 0d.
Smithfield—Hay	6l.	0s.	0d.	to 6l.	6s.	0d.	Average	6l.	3s. 0d.
Clover	7l.	0s.	0d.	to 7l.	7s.	0d.	Average	7l.	3s. 6d.
Straw	1l.	16s.	0d.	to 2l.	2s.	0d.	Average	1l.	19s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, August 28. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s.	0d.	to 5s.	4d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s.	8d.	to 5s.	4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal	5s.	0d.	to 6s.	4d.	Beasts 2348. Sheep and Lambs 21,680.	
Pork	6s.	0d.	to 7s.	0d.	Calves 180. Pigs 250.	

COALS, Aug. 23: Newcastle 55s. 0d. to 65s. 0d. Sunderland 55s. 0d. to 60s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 106s. Mottled 120s. Curd 124s. CANDLES, 14s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 8d.½ Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 5s. 10d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1809.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	260¾	68⅛	68	84⅛	99		18¼		19 pr.	7 a 10 pr.				¼ a 1 pr.		67⅛	21 11 0	full Money.
29		68⅛	68	84⅛	99		18¼	187¼	19 a 21 pr.	8 a 11 pr.							21 11 0	Ditto.
30	Sunday																	
31		68⅛	68	84⅛	99		18 13/16		21 a 22 pr.	8 a 11 pr.		68⅜					21 11 0	Ditto.
1	261¼	68¼	68	84⅛	99		18½	186½	21 a 22 pr.	8 a 12 pr.				1 pr.		67⅛	21 11 0	Ditto.
2		68⅛	68⅛	84⅛	99⅛	101¼	18⅝	185	21 a 22 pr.	8 a 11 pr.		68⅜		1 pr.		67⅛	21 11 0	Ditto.
3	261¾	68⅜	68⅛	84⅛	99		18⅝		22 pr.	7 a 11 pr.			67⅞	1 pr.			21 11 0	Ditto.
4		68⅞	68⅛	84⅛	99		18 11/16	185¼	21 a 19 pr.	7 a 11 pr.				1¼ pr.		67⅛	21 11 0	Ditto.
5		68⅞	68¼	84⅛	98⅞		18 11/16	185¼	20 a 21 pr.	9 a 11 pr.				1¼ pr.			21 11 0	Ditto.
6	Sunday																	
7		68⅛	68⅛	84⅛	99		18⅞	186	20 a 21 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	74⅛			1¼ pr.	98		21 11 0	Ditto.
8	261	68⅞	68⅛	84⅛	99		18⅞		20 a 21 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	73⅝	67⅞	68				21 11 0	Ditto.
9	261	68⅞	68⅛	84⅛	98⅞		18¾	187½	20 a 21 pr.	8 a 11 pr.		68⅜	68⅛			67⅛	21 11 0	Ditto.
10	261¼	68⅛	68⅛	84⅛	99		18⅞	187½	20 a 21 pr.	8 a 11 pr				1 pr.			21 11 0	Ditto.
11	261¼	68⅛	68	84⅛	98⅞		18 13/16	188¼	22 a 23 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	75⅛		67⅞	1 pr.			21 11 0	Ditto.
12	holiday																	
13	Sunday																	
14		68⅛	68	84	98⅞		18 13/16		22 a 23 pr.	8 a 11 pr.				¼ pr.			21 17 0	Ditto.
15	261¼	68⅛	67⅞	84⅛	98⅝		18¾	188	23 a 21 pr.	8 a 11 pr.			67⅞	⅛ a ¼ pr.			21 17 0	Ditto.
16	261¼	68⅛	68	84⅛	98⅝		18 13/16		19 a 18 pr.	7 a 11 pr.			67⅞	¼ pr.		67⅛	21 17 0	Ditto.
17	262	68⅛	67⅞	84⅛	98⅞		18⅞	186¼	19 a 18 pr.	6 a 11 pr.		68⅛	68	¼ pr.			21 17 0	Ditto.
18	261¼	68⅞	68⅛	84⅛	99		18 13/16	186	19 a 21 pr.	7 a 11 pr.			68	¼ pr.		67⅛	21 17 0	Ditto.
19	262	68⅞	68⅛	84⅛	99		18 13/16		20 a 21 pr.	7 a 11 pr.			68				21 17 3	Ditto.
20	Sunday																	
21	262	69	68⅜	84⅛	98⅞		18⅞		22 a 21 pr.	7 a 11 pr.				1 pr.			21 17 0	Ditto.
22	262¼	68⅞	68⅛	84⅛	99		18⅞		21 a 22 pr.	7 a 11 pr.	73⅛			1 pr.			21 17 0	Ditto.
23	261¾	68⅛	68⅛	84⅛	99		18⅞	186½	22 a 23 pr.	8 a 11 pr.		68⅜		1 a ¼ pr.		67⅛	21 17 0	Ditto.
24	holiday																	
25		68⅜	68⅛	84⅛	98⅞		18 13/16		21 a 23 pr.	7 a 11 pr.	73⅛	68¼		¼ pr.		67⅛	21 17 0	Ditto.
26	262	68⅛	68⅛	84⅛	99		18⅞		22 a 21 pr.	8 a 11 pr.	73⅛			1 pr.		67⅛	21 17 0	Ditto.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.] SIR J. BRANSCOMB and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, 38, Haymarket, 269, Strand.